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For the Boston Records

NEW HAVEN DIVINITY.

Polemic.

MR. WILLIS. DEAR SIR,—There are but few men in our country who stand so high in my esteem as your editor "S;" nor have I the least doubt of his "intention to state the least doubt of his "intention to state the truth." But this is not the place to express my personal regard or Christian affection, or I could say more. When I find him saying of the New Haven divines, "we lament their errors," &c. I think I see the ingenuous declaration of a sincere lover of truth laboring under misapprehensions. Unless I have quite mistaken the character of that highly honored and beloved brother, he has a soul that would vibrate in delightful unison with the views and feelings of those over whom he now laments, if he better knew them.

I am confident to affirm, that no men on earth hold more firally, without any reserva-

earth hold more firmly, without any reserva-tion or limitation, than do the New Haven di-vines, to the following doctrines—that there is one hving and true God; that he exists in three persons; that he reigns in supreme and abso-late dominion over the universe which he lute dominion over the universe which he created; that he is able to accomplish, and will infutitly accomplish, all the purposes of his mind; that man, as he came from his Maker's mind; that man, as he came from his Maker's hand, was originally holy; that he fell, and as a consequence the whole race is involved in sin; that all men are by nature entirely deprayed, and are actual transgressors without any holiness till regeneration; that a portion of mankind are elected to holiness and salvation from all eternity; that regeneration is effected "by the word of truth," attended by the direct and effectual influence of the Holy Spirit was a the heart, and that what year mental operupon the heart, and that whatever mental operstrict metaphysical accuracy, an instantaneous change from supreme selfishness and self-willedness to the supreme love and service of God; that all the renewed will persevere and be saved; that we are justified freely by grace through the redemption which is in Christ, and olely on the ground of his righteousness; that there is to be a resurrection, judgment, and everlasting retributions; that the truly regener-ate and pious will be received into heaven,

and the wicked consigned to endless perdition.
All these and the other evangelical doctrines
connected with them, are most fully and firmly
believed and taught by the New Haven di-I also myself believe them to be sacred

1. All may see that a man must be more than human, to give a fair, free and impartial account of the "origin and progress" of views entertained and taught by a school which he has been for many years openly opposing. Much as I respect and love Dr. Tyler and Mr. Nettleton, the reported authors of these Letters, and however well meant Imay and do think their efforts, I still think that neither Dr. Tyler nor any other man living, writing in the position and circumstances of a mind that has been ten years combatting a class of men and their views, could all at once become so per-fectly impartial, candid, disinterested, and equally informed, as to give a correct account of the men and views which he has opposed. as they come from their own pens. Let them read the articles in the Christian Spectator furcio ad Clerum" and Dr. Fitch's published, Sermons and Letters; letthem read Mr. Barnes' sermon on "The Way of Salvation" and his Vindication:" let them attend the theological

really are than by these Letters.

2. The Letters contain detached and broken the hour of trial, we find truer at their posts. New Haven divines and students, if they do the New Haven divines; a patch here and a patch there, making from fabrics originally good and consistent, when in their true place from "S." in the Recorder for his sermon

writers. They remind me of the man who, when he wished to sell his house, took out a few single fragments here and there and carried them around for a sample. Indeed, the case here is still worse, for a single brick may serve to show the material of a house, whereas a pas-sage out of its original place often loses its own infrinsic meaning and character. It rather re-

good professor or one and the divinity of another.

3. The Letters confound theories with documents of the confound the confound theories with documents of the confound 3. The Letters confound theories with doctrinal facts. They even sometimes say or imply that there is no essential difference between them. But the distinction is of vital importance to all sound reasoning, both in natural and moral science. It is by confounding these,

As to the ranking of conversions under the them. But the distinction is of vital impor-tance to all sound reasoning, both in natural and moral science. It is by confounding these, that they make the New Haven divines contradict themselves, by saying at one time that they agree and at another that they disagree, with Dr. Tyler and certain other divines. In the one instance they are stating that in respect to the doctrinal facts in question, they agree; in the other, that in respect to the theory or mode of explanation, they disagree. Take the doctrine of regeneration; the simple doctrinal fact is that it is a reading fact is, that it is a radical change of the heart

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1838.

depravity. The simple doctrine is, that Adam fell, and that some how, as a consequence all his posterity become a race of sinners from the beginning of their moral agency. But in explaining the fact, one class sdopt the theory of literal federal representation in Adam; another of inherited sin; another of inherited sin; another of inherited natural vitiosty and depravity; another of the influence of mere circumstances and temptations, &c. If the New Haven divines incline to either of these church communion, who has fallen awayludeed purity and genuineness of conversions,
have ever eminently characterised those under
New Haven divines and students, as all candid
observers have seen and testified. If growing
prayerfulness, conscientiousness, devotion to
Christ, humility, and a disposition to live and
labor and contribute for the kingdom of God,
as the great end of life, are evidence of true
picty, converts under New Haven students afford the evidence in question in an eminent degree. I speak not unadvisedly; I am prepared
to furnish the proofs of what I assert from various and indisputable sources. Let not this
remark however be construed as detracting
one iota from the character of revivals under
students from other seminaries. the New Haven divines incline to either of these theories, it is to that of natural vitiosity. They hold that our nature itself, by which they mean

students from other seminaries

ing to have them understand that he did accord

with them in their views and measures: or of

hold that our nature itself, by which they mean our constitution as accountable beings, is essentially the same as that of Adam before the fall, but that it is in consequence of his sin in a fallen and depraved condition. For myself, though I chaim not to express the views of any other man or any school, I believe that in consequence of the original sin we are all born into the world with all our powers, both physical and mental, in a vitiated, depraved, fallen, corrupt state, and that we are actually, only, and totally sinners, so far as moral character and totally sinners, so far as moral character is concerned, from the first moment of moral

and totally sinners, so far as moral character is concerned, from the first moment of moral agency till regeneration.

Take also the doctrine of divine decrees. The New Haven divines hold that God is an infinite and almighty, though not an arbitrary and capricious sovereigns; that his decrees comprehend all events; but in their theory or explanation of the existence of sin, they do not assume that God decrees its existence in the same nation of the existence of sin, they do not as-sume that God decrees its existence in the same sense that he does that of holiness. They suppose that he decrees the latter, as the good object of his choice, preference, heart-felt love, but the former as an evil incidental, and, so far as the former as an evil incidental, and, so lar as his prevention, acting as a wise, moral governor is concerned, unavoidable to the best system. They suppose that God instituted a moral system as the one on the whole best, and that he sincerely prefers, and actually does all that he wisely can, not acting merely as a being of physical almightiness but as a moral ruler, to have all this setting to pediginal and good. They have all his subjects obedient and good. They suppose that it all moral beings, under the means which God employs with them, would do their duty and thus become obedient and do their duty and thus become obedient and good, as he commands them to be and as they ought to be, it would be well pleasing to him. So that they do not agree with the theory of the author of these Letters, that "God, all things considered, prefers sin to holiness in all cases in which the former takes place." They hold that God prefers holiness to sin in all cases of all before forever, just as his own all cases, of all beings, forever, just as his own lips have declared. They believe God to be sincere in his law, as an expression of a universal preference of righteousness to sin, and regeneration is the work of the Holy Spirit, and that salvation is in every instance the fruit of the sovereign, free, rich, eternal grace of God's preferring sin to holiness so congenial to the carnal heart; when I find it so difficult to God alone; are truths to me of growing evidence and preserve that God does not in our dence and preserve. of the sovereign, free, rich, eternal grace of God; that all the glory of our salvation belongs to God alone; are truths to me of growing evidence and preciousness every day of my life, and nothing could be dear to my heart which in any way or degree tends to their subversion. But I must not enlarge, and will hasten briefly to state my objections to the Letters in question.

even charge dangerous heresies against the men who cannot in truth and conscience espouse it. who cannot in truth and conscience esponse it. Similar things might be said in regard to other doctrinal facts and the theories or modes of explaining them. But I must not enlarge. It is said by way of objection that the New Haven divines claim to have "made improvements" in theology. Whether they claim this ments" in theology. Whether they claim this honor I do not know; that any improvements can be made in the essential doctrines or precepts of religion, I do not believe. But that improvements can be made in the manner of explaning, elucidating, and enforcing divine truth, is very manifest, and that some valuable improvements have been made by the New Haven divines in this particular, I am fully convinced. That they are alone in this honor, of the men and views which he has opposed. He would require an angel's powers to do this. Those who would have a fair view of the New Haven divines must read their own writings, and read them consecutively and as a whole, the come from their own pens. Let them the come from their own pens. Let them the come and excellent professors and the come and excellent professors and the come and excellent professors are demartments; and I doubt not that read the articles in the Christian Spectator for-nished by Mr. Barnes, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Fitch, Professor Goodrich, Dr. Beman, Mr. Bacon, and others; let them read Dr. Taylor's "Con-prophets. Let us not be jealous or envious of cio ad Clerum" and Dr. Fitch's published

joice in it, and give them the full credit, and God all the glory.

4. These Letters identify New Haven di-"Vindication;" let them attend the theological lectures at New Haven; or let them set one year with attentive and candid minds under the preaching of such men as Dr. Beecher, or Bernin, or Taylor, or Skinner, or Fitch, or Mr. Barnes, or Bacon, or, for the want of them, of any of the thoroughly educated New Haven students, and they will thus be much more likely to learn what New Haven views really are than by these Letters.

4. These Letters identity New Haven, or Indication; New Haven, with Burchard, Foot, and to other erratic "new measure" men. Nothing can be wider of truth. No class of men stand more aloof from the frenzied and extrained more aloof from the grant of the deneral Assembly, with whom the witter of the Letters so cordially shakes hands; unless forsooth we adopt the theory that "sin is on the whole better than holiness in all cases in which it exists."

6. I would respectfully ask those gentlemen, whom I sincerely love in the truth and who I be much the preaching of the General Assembly, with whom the witter of the Letters so cordially shakes hands; unless forsooth we adopt the theory that "sin is on the whole better than holiness in all cases in all cases, in a specific properties of the control of the General Assembly, with whom the vines and students with Burchard, Foot, and the properties of the control of the General Assembly, with whom the vines and students with Burchard, Foot, and the properties of the control of the General Assembly, with whom the vines and students with Burchard, Foot, and the properties of the control of the General Assembly, with whom the vines and students with Burchard, Foot, and the properties of the control of the General Assembly, with whom the vines and students with Burchard, Foot, and the properties of the properties of the control of the General Assembly, with whom the vines and students with Burchard, Foot, and the properties of the m the above and other writings of and safer to trust. Mr. Mitchell, of Northamp and connection, an unseemly coat of many colors; so put together and explained by another man's philosophy as to misrepresent, though not so intended, the real meaning of both in respect to doctrines and the modes of explaining them, as I know from personal ac-quaintance; and as to measures, every man may observe that the great body of New Ha-ven divines and students act upon the princi-

ples and views of his discourse. It is in the same connection asserted that rerivals under New Haven students are spurious, superficial, the product of excitement; that the converts do not wear well; and an invidious comintrinsic meaning and character. It rather resembles the case of the preacher, who, in his zeal against head dresses sometimes worn by ladies, took his text from our Saviour's words, "Let him that is on the house top, not come down to take any thing out of the house," and instead of giving the whole passage, took out the words as of imperative import, "Top not, come down?" and this is the way in which the good professor of one school, would pull down the divinity of another.

3. The Letters confound theories with doctrinial facts. They even sometimes say or im-

ministry of New Haven divines and students, with those under the exciting "new measure men" of our day, nothing can be farther from right. On the contrary, so far as my observa-tion extends, revivals under the ministry of New Haven men are remarkably free from all spurious excitements and are eminently char-acterized by clear and discriminating views, great stillness and solemnity, deep and fixed convictions of sin and of duty, much slowness and caution in indulging hopes; and are fol-lowed by a growing spirit of prayer, self-denifact is, that it is a radical change of the heart or will from sin to holiness, produced by the Holy Spirit. But in explaining the fact, one class adopts the taste scheme; another the existing scheme; another the divine efficiency scheme; another the predisposition scheme; another, of whom the writer is one, supposing they see some difficulties and some attempts to be wise above what is written in all these human schemes, incline to take the naked fact, so far as the mode of divine influence is concerned, as Christ left it. "The wind blowerth," &c.

Take the doctrine of original sin and human revidence of piety, and been received into the supposing the supposing the fact, one class adopts the state scheme; another the divine efficiency scheme; another the predisposition schem

tions, and designs, in order to force them into the service of a party, is sadly to misrepresent them; well may we invoke the venerable shades of the departed to frown on such abuses. And even if we could thus arrive at their full views; after all, the question returns, are they infallible? Is a man to be condemned as a heretic, because he may dissent in some par-ticulars from them. There are no human wristudents from other seminaries.
5. I have no sympathy, and I am sure thousands will agree with me, in the manner in which Dr. Beecher is disposed of in these Letters. He is too firmly seated in the hearts and confidence of this great Christian community, to be displaced by a few flippant passages of a newspaper letter. If there is any man whom Boston and its vicinity, whom most of the readers of the Decay. tings in the world that I prize higher and study more than those of Calvin and Edwards and Dwight and Fuller and others of the same class; but after all, I hope never to forget that they are human, nor to cease to do still higher

age to the Word of God. Boston and its vicinity, whom most of the readers of the Recorder, and whom all who love Zion, will remember with gratitude too big for words to express long after the present scenes and controversies, and all engaged in them shall have passed away, that man is LYMAN BEECHER. To accuse that beloved father and eminent servant of God, of whom simplicity, artlessness, straight-forward zeal, and unicity, articssness, straight-forward zeal, and un-versal benevolence are so highly characteris-tic, as all know who know Dr. Beecher, of duplicity; of siding first one way and then an-other, to suit his convenience; of alternately affirming and denying that he agrees with New Haven views to accommodate his object; of having at once, as seemed at least, to be will-ing to have them understand that he did accord passed through my collegiate course, and acquired a respect and affectionate attachment towards the professors, never to be lost. There too I subsequently studied theology, going en-tirely through with Dr. Taylor's course and

having "insisted that the New Haven di-vines are orthodox, and that their sentiments are fraught with no dangerous tendencies; of having "expressed it as his full and delibe rate belief that these sentiments will prevai rate belief that these sentiments will prevail and predominate both in New England and elsewhere;" of having said "that the theology of New England is running down to natural inability, and old Calvinism, and waiting God's time, and formality, and Triangularism," and that "the system of Calvinism needs to be examined and discussed by a new and original investigation of all the points; of then saying at another time, to suit his com of then saying at another time, to suit his com-pany, that he does not agree with the New Haven divines; and then again to have so talked and pracached as that the hearts of the General Assembly "have been alternately re-joiced and pained," and "have been grieved and distressed that his influence should be per-verted to promote the prevalence of what they believe to be dangerous error," &c.; such rebecoming, according to the humble modicum of my ability, as fully acquainted with his views as with those of Dr. Woods. That I could as with those of Dr. Woods. That I could entirely agree with all the theories and modes of explaining and defending divine truth adopted by those engaged in or most in sympathy with either of these or any other schools, or that the teachers and advocates of any one school entirely agree among themselves, in these minor particulars, is not to be supposed; but I am confident to say that I do not believe there is a man in the country who has been more misrepresented than Dr. Taylor, not one who holds more firmly or defends more ably the standard doctrines of New England theology, as expressed in this communication and by believe to be dangerous error," &c.; such re-presentations of such a man as Dr. Beecher, are exceedingly out of place in Boston and its vi-cinity. We do not love to hear them; we know too much of Dr. Beecher to give them a moment's place in our hearts. What if in the main Dr. Beecher accords with the gentlemen at New Haven, and in some particulars re-specting theories and modes of illustration differs a little from some of them; and what if in "substance of doctrine" he agrees with the in "substance of doctrine" he agrees with the ieneral Assembly, but dissents from some of their philosophical speculations; and what if at different times and places, in speaking to dif-ferent points, he has said, with his necustomed frankness and artlessness, that he agrees or disagrees, as the case may be? is he therefore to be accused of inconsistency and want of true Christian honesty? Is it come to this, that one of the most excellent men that has ever blessed our country, cannot hold the great essential doctrines of the gospel in common with all the evangelical schools and brethren of the land, and yet, if so his mind is convinced, differ more or less at different times from ced, differ more or less at different times from some or all of them in minor particulars or in modes of explanation, without being suspend-ed on a gibbet even by Christian hands as a double minded man, for all the world of infi-

dels and scoffers to gaze and laugh at, and say 'Aha! so would we have it!" The truth is, such men as Beecher and Barnes have souls too noble and expanded to be pent up in a triangle; and it seems to us n thousand pities that they are not better under-stood and appreciated and treated by that por-

think this is the best thing they can pos-

These brethren tell us of former times, when be well for those brethren to endeavor to bring back again those good old times, by going to doing as they did then? Brother Nettleton where is he, and what has he been about these last ten years? Once he was eminently known and blest in the work of revivals; but since the moment he began to whisper and write and talk against his brethren at New Haven, there has been a fatal end of his goodly bors and success. He seems to have been dig-ging his own grave, by every blow which he has struck towards his brethren. May the good Lord of the vineyard hasten the time when our dear brother Nettleton will rise again, change his course, and become to the churches what former years " when the candle of

the Lord shined upon his head." Not only does this seem to be a miserable way to settle principles of truth, but even to arrive at a knowledge of the theological views and sentiments of the honored fathers who have rested from their labors. If we wish to know what Edwards and Hopkins and Dwight and Bellamy and others believed and taught, we must take up their writings and study then thoroughly in their original connection and a thoroughly in their original connection and as a whole. There are no writings in the world, after the Bible, which I have read and studied so carefully and repeatedly for ten years, as those of President Edwards; none with whom I more fully agree; and I confess that the in-

nomage to the Word of God.

It is by some supposed that the man who says a word in favor of New Haven, is of course andriendly to East Windsor, and perhaps also to Audover. Nothing is farther from me. With D. Tyler and Mr. Nettleton I have some personal acquaintance, and towards them and the interest of their Seminary I have sentiments of very high and affectionate regard. And as to Andover, scarcely a spot on earth is so dear to me. There I first named the name of Christ; the venerable and beloved professors of that Seminary were the Committee who ex-amined me for admission to the church, and sustained towards me the pastoral relation; I sat under their preaching with intense interest during the years of my earliest Christian experience; I was subsequently a member of the Theological Seminary, and under Professors Stuart and Woods studied the sacred Scriptures and Theology; I have ever been treated by them and all the gentlemen at Andover, in the most Christian and affectionate manner; and few are the men whom I so highly honor for their talents, revere for their wisdom, respect for their learning, and love for their piety. The Lord bless them and bless the precious Seminary over which they are placed, is one of the most sincere and daily prayers of my heart.
Similar to the above are my views and feel-Similar to the above are my views and feelings also in regard to New Haven. There I

as expressed in this communication and by most of our Orthodox divines. Future genera-tions will do him justice; the present is begin-ning to do so. That he is infallible, who has ever presumed? I know some have said "Hic lacet." They have confidently affirmed that New Haven divinity is dead or dying; but the fact that New Haven views are constantly extending, not only in the minds of the avowed friends, but of those who are afraid to avow themselves friends of New Haven, is incontrovertible. The positions that man, though fal-len and totally deprayed, is yet a competent and responsible moral agent; that we are not held responsible for the sin of Adam; that all sin is a voluntary transgression of the law, and that there is no such thing as actual sin and guilt till moral agency begins; that God in all cases prefers holiness to sin; that regeneration is strictly a moral change, produced by the di-rect influence of the Holy Spirit operating con-sistently with the laws of active moral agency; that they who would secure heaven should i taught to believe that God prefers holiness to sin, mast themselves obey him, and "strive to enter in;" that regeneration is a change in the state of the permanent and governing choice and affections—the moral disposition or ruling principle of the soul, whereby all idolatrous at-tachments are relinquished for God and his glory; and that God is strictly sincere in all his commands, professions and promises, in regard to the obedience and salvation of men; these are the distinguishing features of New Haven divinity, if that divinity has anything peculiar, and they are finding increasing confidence and g ministers and people every sibly do toward settling the great principles of truth, or promoting brotherly love, or commending the religion of Christ to a gainsaying and perishing world, or promoting revivals of religion, or rolling on the bright day of millenniai the essential views of New Haven divines. If they have entertained theories adverse to them, they then lay them aside and act nobly incon-These brethren tell us of former times, when they labored delightfully and seccessfully in promoting revivals of religion along with Dr. Beecher and others, "true yoke fellows in the cause of revivals." "But we have fallen," on the ground; while the sinner is urgently on the ground; while the sinner is urgently taught that he must do what God req taught that he must do what God requires, that his sin and guilt are wholly his own, that Christ died for all men, that now is the accepted time, and that God has no pleasure in the death of him that dieth. These last are New Haven views, and they are bothing more than the old New England divinity of the Edwardcan school, divested of modern antinomian theories and tendencies, and carried clearly and consistently out. Mr. Nettleton during and consistently out. Mr. Nettleton during the days of his successful labors practically adopted them, and when addressing the mes-sage of God to the consciences of sinners con-tended as earnestly as any man against oppos-ing theories and supralapsarian abuses. Whatever views of the nature of sin or of regeneration encourage the dependence of an unfortunate and incompetent instead of a guilty and justly accountable being—awaken self-commiseration rather than self reproach—every successful minister is careful to throw away out of sight, when he sets himself in good earnest to the instrumental labor of converting men from sin to righteousness. It is not uncommon to find men manifesting self-satisfaction in their sup-posed superior orthodoxy, in speaking against New Haven divines, who are yet unconscious-

telligent and orthodox societies of New England, and that the number of theological students at New Haven is rapidly increasing, woman into the kingdom of heaven, and make

usefulness of her numerous pupils scattered over the land and laboring for the Redeemer's cause, they will find the great body of New England against them; ten thousand hearts will spring into fresh sympathy with New Haven, and every blow they strike will fall back It is said that the friends of New Haven di-

vinity are mostly "young men, less than thirty-five years." The present writer has passed the period of that minority, and of course may speak freely of his younger brethren. It is well known that after men have passed the age of elementery investigation, and have up to old age associated certain theories or modes of explaining doctrinal facts with the doctrines themselves, there are but a few who can see their faceties therefore discharged without faceties there are but a few who can see themselves, there are but a few who can see their favorite theories disturbed without supposing that the doctrines are also disturbed with which they have identified them. Thus the man who has long identified the theory of literal federal representation in Adam with the doctrine of original sin; of concreated sinfulness with the doctrine of universal human depray-ity; of limited atonement with the doctrine of election; of divine influence with entire human pnssivity; of God's decrees with his preference of sin to holiness; of the taste or predisposition or exercise scheme with the doctrine of regen-eration,—unless he has an uncommonly independent and investigating mind, does not ordi-narily see how to separate the theory from the doctrine, the chaff from the wheat; and hence any improvements in disengaging truth from any improvements in disengaging truth from needless and injurious theories and in modes of presenting it, are to be mostly effected in minds in their earlier days, before theories and doctrines have become stereotyped in them together. But the friends of New Haven are not confined to "young men." Very many, I think I may say the great majority, of the fathers of the New England pulpits, sympathize as fully and cordially and confidently with New Haven as with Andover or East Windsor. I scarcely know the minister in this vicinity, who does not.

know the minister in this vicinity, who does no Finally, I would respectfully ask those good men at East Windsor, if they cannot find a bet-ter way to build up their Institution and to promote the cause of human salvation, than to strike hands across the Potomac with Trian-gularism, Antinomianism, and hyper Calvin-ism, against so many of their brethren at the North, who are laboring with anxious and prayerful zeal against the protean forms of in-fidelity and sin which press upon them on every side, to save mankind, to save our country, to extend the reign of holiness over the world? Such theories as that "God prefers sin to holiness" may answer for that portion of the South who judge slavery to be better than freedom, and also think themselves called of God to ca lumniate and destroy Dr. Beecher and Mr. Barnes, but the time for them is gone by at the

orth, never more to return.

I would only add, that I write on my own responsibility, without the knowledge or instiga-tion of any man or party of men. I write too under the pressure of many cares and duties, with great baste; "currente calamo;" having no time to revise or rewrite. I may therefore have failed in accuracy of expression, but trust Lord bless and prosper what is right, and for-give what is wrong. I write as the advocate of no party or school, for I espouse none, and am fully "determined to know nothing but Christ and him crucified," I write as the very mble and unworthy servant of God, who I verily believe always prefers holiness to sin. would have all men to be saved and come to the knowledge of the truth."

Yours very respectfully, A LOVER OF TRUTH AND FAIRNESS.

Home Missions.

For the Boston Recorder.

Extract from the Quarterly Report of a Missiona-ry. January 1, 1835. "To-day we have had three meetings which appeared solemn and interesting. But I hardly dare to hope. Several times, since I came
here, we seemed to be on the eve of a glorious
revival; and all passed away, with comparatively few cases of conversion. I feel sometimes very much discouraged. My congregation seem to hear me gladly, and sometimes
annear deeply affected; but I know that as appear deeply soon as they leave the house of God, they fail into the hands of the enemy, and his name here is Legion. Oh! sir, it is trying to the minister's heart, to see so many around him who are not only indifferent to their own salvation, but active in drawing off those, who are apparently near the kingdom of heaven!

REMARKS.

1. The custom of observing the first Monday of the year, as a season of fasting and prayer, for the revival of religion, and the conversion of the world, we suppose to be extensively adopted throughout Christendom; and if maintained in the unfeigned spirit of piety, will not only form a strong bord of union among all evangelical churches, but will add to their numbers, energies and triumphs. Our infant and feeble churches, have reason to regard it with special interest, as an instrument f increasing their vital strength, and extending far and wide, their small but growing in-

2. The experience of many of our churches is faithfully described above. How many, have often seemed to be "on the eve of a glorious revival," which have yet heen subjected to severe disappointment. At least, the communications from our feeble churches often

onvey the same affecting complaint; nor is the Lord's treatment of them, singular.

3. Do we value as we ought, the "comparatively few cases of conversion?" Let any man ask himself, the worth of one soul? let him weigh it in the scales of the sanctuary, and track its progress in eternity, and compute the amount of its happiness or woe during its endless existence, and will be not "thank God and take courage," when made the in-strument of even a solitary conversion? Said brother S. to father W. as they met on their will die at New Haven; I believe, as before intimated, that other schools (especially Andover, the oldest and most favored of all, in many respects) have their full claim to our gratitude and honor. There are no better men or minisandover. ver, the oldest and most favored of all, in many respects) have their full claim to our gratitude and honor. There are no better men or ministers than are found among the graduates of Andover.

The fact that New Haven students are soughtandconstantly settling, not less than those of Andover and East Windsor, in the most intelligent and orthodox societies of New EngWhole No. 1150.

her a polished gem in the crown of my Re-deemer; and when I think of meeting her there, and seeing her glory, and hearing her anthems of praise, my heart is comforted; for anthems of praise, my heart is comforted; for that is greater honor, than such a poor worm as I am, deserves." Here they parted; and father W. labored on, to get the aged disciple into heaven; sowing at the same time the good seed, which sprang up after his death, and brought forth an hundred fold, for his more

seed, which sprang up after his death, and brought forth an hundred fold, for his more abundant reward in that world where the whole mystery of divine providence is unfolded.

4. Has the faithful missionary ground for discouragement at any time? Where lies his great strength? In his own arm, or in the arm of Jehovah? Where his success? from himself? from his church? from the world? or from Goo? And is God a respector of persons? Are his purposes changeable? Is his arm shortened that it cannot save, or his ear heavy that it cannot hear? And, to all opposition, whatever shape it may assume, and whatever violence or artifice may attend it, may we not say with emphasis, "What art thou? A great mountain, before Zerubbabel?"

5. When a minister is "heard gladly" he has reason to be so far comforted, if conscious to faithfulness in declaring the whole truth but he should remember that he is not the first of God's servants who has been "heard gladly," and in many things obeyed, while yet the hearts of the hearers have not been subdued to the faith. It is easy for the fluent and affectionate uninster termine.

the faith. It is easy for the fluent and affectionate minister to gain attention; to excite emotion, and create the half formed resolution

emotion, and create the half formed resolution in many minds, to yield to the claims of the gospel. But to melt and to bind the heart to the eternal service of God is not within the compass of all his powers. "Paul may plant and Apollos water," &c.

6. The missionary's work is not done, when he has preached well, and prayed well in public; nor when he has performed all the other duties which his people require of him. There is one duty which God requires, more important than all the rest, viz. that he go to his closet, and shut to the door, and pray to him who seeth in secret, with strong crying and who seeth in secret, with strong crying and tears;—will be not then find an abundant and open reward? Sooner or later, assuredly, 7. "We wrestle not with flesh and blood,

but with principalities and powers; with the rulers of the darkness of this world, and with spiritual wickedness in high places." Infidels, and Universalists, and Atheists are not worth and Universalists, and Affects are not worthy of a moment's regard, for any inherent strength they have; they accomplish nothing against Zion, except as they are instigated, and directed, by "the Prince of the power of the air." They are, to be sure, his willing and devoted servants; they go, and they come at his hidding; and they are satisfied with their wages; but aside of him. as "ruler of the darkness." but aside of him, as "ruler of the darkness," or wickedness, "of this world," they have no strength, no cunning, and no success. Instead of contending with them, therefore, mere "flesh and blood," the missionary's contest is with their Master, who is to be vanquished only by the power of Jesus. To secure those apparently "near the kingdom of heaven," apparently "near the kingdom of heaven," then, from being drawn off, and to rescue others from perdition, the whole reliance must be upon the arm of Almighty power, whose in-terposition will infallibly be secured, by faith and prayer, persevered in through all discour-gements. Error cannot prevail, to a final riumph, in any place, where it is met in its true character, with a proper spirit, and with weapons of a heavenly temper. Its bullitions are boastful, but mendacious. Its trumpets are of brass, but they give only quivering sounds. Its leaders supply fair specimens of sounds. Its leaders supply fair specimens of that morally sublime in human character which is composed of equal proportions of ignorance, impudence and depravity. And is there dan-ger, that error under such conduct, can meet and vanquish a faithful ministry?

Obituary.

REV. THOMAS NOYES.

The Rev. Thomas Noyes died in West Needham, Dec. 29, 1837, aged 69 years. He was born in Acton in 1769, completed his classical education in Harvard University in 1795, was ordained the pastor of the second church in Needham in 1799, and continued in the acceptable and faithful discharge of his official duties thirty-four years. To his clerical brethren, he has set an example of diligence, punctuality and perseverance.

brethren, he has set an example of diligence, punctuality and perseverance.

The sermon at his inneral was founded on the significant and appropriate words: "The son of consolation." The last sentences were no ariy these: Will not the character of Barnabas, as "the son of consolation," apply in a good degree to that father in our Israel, late the pastor of this church, whose ow before us? Let those bear witness. whose families he has administered in times of bereavement, who have met him in the chamber of sickness and at the bed of the dy ing. Let those testify, who long sat in the church under his ministry, so affectionate and faithful, and listened to the doctrines and invitations of the gospel, which flowed from his lips. Let those answer this appeal, to whom his ministry has proved the happy means of life and salvation, and who came into the church with hope and joy under his pastoral care, on whom " his doctrine dropped like the rain and his speech distilled as the dew."

There was a harmony in his character, which was very grateful to his friends, a blending of social sentiment with moral affection, the intellect with the heart.

As a pastor he could not be accused of arro-gance or severity. He was accessible to all,

compassionate to the weak and condescending to the lowly. He was watchful over the inter-ests of his flock, joyful in view of their orderly walk, and deeply grieved if they were scattered or went astray. In the times of special revival, which he was allowed to enjoy, he was greatly interested and was ready to multiply his labors for the spiritual edification of his people. His church was one of the few in this vicinity, which has maintained its Christian integrity without division or secession.

As a preacher, he was respectable, grave and

sincere, practical rather than doctrinal. He brought heaten oil into the sanctuary. He was less distinguished for any striking quality, His aim was to than for a uniform propriety. His aim was to do good, to exhibit the truth, and to commend himself to the conscience and the heart. Those who did not embrace his views of doctrine, were convinced that he was an honest man. He was a descendant of the Puritans and a consistent congregationalist. The Assembly's Catechism be often commended as an excellent system of divinity, and the Cambridge Platform as an outline of the scriptural m church government.

But it was in the bosom of his own peaceful But it was in the bosom of his own peaceful and well regulated family that our friend was at home in the tenderness of his affection and in the excellence of his character. Industrious in his habits, exemplary in his department, eminently hospitable in his spirit, and regular in his devotional services, they who knew est, are disposed to make the highest estimate

In his good name, in his kind affections to-

Whiting & Menry pater FURNACES.

for their pockets and

ing their houses or other had d elegant patiers, oking and other STOVES.

ANCE WINES.

Fremont, Corner of Bromfield St.

HER FOR SALE.

econd hand Chandelier, sninhits or large Halt. and seventeen hanging Lamps, hold low, (as they belong to a me Courier Office, No. 4 Congress
ELLEN, 38 Union Staret.
16. Nov. 17

CLATE RICH.) FISH & PRORS, No. 3 Atkinson street, (artis, S. RICH, grateful for past byton, riends and patrons, that he has

To effect this object, be has SETH RICH.
WM LEARNED.

AND COALS.

ORDS of Nava Scalia WOCE, 1000 tons Peach Mountain Coals

RISWOLD & WOOD, is the T. GRISWOLD, | General CHARLES TAPPAN,

wards them, in his example and prayers, he has left a legacy to his wife and children of more value than worldly treasures. He exhibited a very lovely spirit in the sick chamber, and acquiesced with entire resignation in the divine will. Not a cloud appeared to obscure his faith, or a doubt to cross his mind. love, all is mercy. My time is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

May He, who is the widow's God and the

is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

May He, who is the widow's God and the
orphan's Father, remember his covenant and fulfil to the bereaved family, the rich promises f his mercy.

Intelligence.

RELIGION IN BELGIUM. Letter from the Rev. E. N. Kirk, to the Editors of the Ne

els, Nov. 27, 1837 Bartuats,-The Rev. Ph. Boucher engaged the prayers and excited the hopes of many on behalf of Brussels, during his visit to our coun-try last winter. And I am happy in now being able to communicate the intelligence. able to communicate the intelligence, to gratify the hearts which have embraced the spiritual interests of this henighted kingdom. Twelve months ago, Mr. B. made his first appeal to an American audience in Dr. Spring's church, requesting their aid in the construction of his chapel. Within that time, he has completed the building, entered it, and commenced preaching the gospel in its simplicity and purity. He has chosen one of the finest positions of the city, on the Boulevard; which those who have not seen Brussels or Paris, may understand to be a Broadway completely encircling the city. e to communicate the intelligence, to gratify Broadway completely encircling the city He has erected a neat and convenient edifice i ellent taste, capable of containing 600 per s. Let no one judge of the importance of by the size of our church edifices. It the day of small things " in many parts of this morally benighted continent; but not to be despised. A long, dismal night has rested on the Catholic portions of this continent; but there are streaks of the purple light in all the horizon; the grain of unstard-seed has been put down here by the same hand which planted it

in Judea. And it must grow.

The chapel was crowded to overflowing yes morning at an early hour, and an audi-istened with the most gratifying attention to a discourse upon the passage—"for thou bringest certain strange things to our ears; we would know, therefore, what these things

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

PHILADELPHIA. - More than ordinary reli gious interest is at this time enjoyed in grous interest is at this time enjoyed in several congregations in this city. 17 were ndded on the List Subjuth to the Fifth Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Watermuds. To the Western Pre-dayterian church, Rev. Mr. Patton's, 16 were added, 13 on profession. From 12 to 15 are to be received next Subbath, to the Eleventh Presbyterian church. Per. Mr. Eleventh Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Grant's. The ch. in Marple, Rev. Mr. Bear's ed to usite soon. A work of grace is so to progress in the Datch Church in Man, six usites from this give was enlarged by an addition of one-fourthits number last Subbath, and more are expect progress in the Datch Church in Mana s, six miles from this city. At Lebanor a revival is said to exist in the Luthera and Germin Reformed churches, and hope entertained for at least 150 persons.
[Philadelphia Observer.

New Jessey. Bottlehill .- Considerable i terest is awakened in the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Arms.

CENTRAL CHURCH, NEWARK .- We under stand that a very interesting state of things enjoyed in Rev. Mr. Hoover's congregation.

PLEASANT PLAINS, N. Y .- Last June they commenced building a house for the worship of God. In November it was dedicated to his On the 6th instant, a protracted meetservice. On the tim instant, a protracted meeting was commenced by brother Sayre and myself. Brother Helffenstein, of New York, was with us two days. This meeting has been blessed of God. It is supposed that fifty or sixty are rejoicing in hope. Last Sabbath I received sixteen into the church.

I am informed there is also a precious work going on in the Presbyterian church at Mattea wan. Yours, &c. Benjamis F. Will.

REVIVAL IN LOUISVILLE .- We learn that a revival of a most decided and interesting char-acter has commenced in the 2nd Preshyterian church, (Rev. Mr. Humphrey's) in Louisville Ky. It has progressed thus far under the plain exhibition of truth preached, and urged upon the conscience by Christians in their intercourse with the impenitent.—These are the only means which have been employed.

The great Head of the Church is thus giving

additional evidence that he is ready to accompany the means which he has appointed with the influences of his Spirit, and amidst the desolation and darkness which prevail, to pour water on the dry ground--Cincinnati Jour.

REVIVAL IN WARREN .- A letter to the Editors of the Vt. Chronicle says,—'There is in progress an interesting revival of religion in Warren. I have not visited a place for years.

there are revivals of deep and pleasing interest at the present time in Candin, in Northwood, in the new Congregational Society, and slee in Rev. Mr. Parker's, in Derry. They wood, in the new Congregationar of the also in Rev. Mr Parker's, in Derry. They also in Rev. Mr Parker's in Derry. ecent origin, but of ecent origin, but of considerable give this cursory notice for two ons: 1, that we may render honor to the Spirit of grace that he has condescended again to visit his people with special mercies from on high, in these days of declension and backsliding: 2, to encourage others to seek for sim-ilar favors. When Christians hear that the pirit has come down as the rain in one place, their sympathies are awakened and their hearts cheered, and their souls stirred up with earnest o the same blessings from on high .- Concord Observer.

GOOD MOVEMENTS IN MAINE.

CONCERT OF PROTRACTED MEETINGS. To the Evangelical Minusters of Maine:-

be continued evening after evening, without interruption, "a longer or shorter period, according to the indications of Divine Provicording to the indications of Divine Provi-dence." Shall we unite with them, brethren?

as appropriately abroad, as at home, to his own

None of these remarks are made in dispar agement of protracted meetings, properly ducted. Wonders of mercy have been se such meetings. Let us not abuse a means grace, and then contemn it.

grace, and then contents it.

Brethren in Christ, will you unite in such an effort? The less display, the better. Let us commence a series of evening meetings on the first of January, to be held every evening, or as often as is deemed best, with a simple reli ance on the GREAT God for a blessing. We ance on the GREAT GoD for a blessing. We trust too much in our machinery. Let us learn to trust in the only Helper. God has promised success to the faithful use of means. And what means are more agreeable to his will than preaching and prayer? But let not the church be idle. Will they not co-operate with their pastors in this work of faith and labor of love, and follow out, in their social and private prayers, and in their earnest exhortations, the labors of the pulse? hors of the pulpit?

I would not, my brethren, have lifted up oice, if aware that any measures were a brethren, have lifted up my to be adopted by others, more acquainted with the present circumstances of religion in Maine. But I know not that a single brother contem-plates such an effort. The time is, indeed, plates such an effort. The time is, indeed short. But if these suggestions meet the views of any, will they not, in some way, make it soon known.

DANIEL D. TAPPAN.

PRAY FOR BOSTON .- There is unusual engagedness in several churches of different denomin Boston at the present time, and a considerable number of persons inquiring after the way of salvation. We mention this to request an interest in the prayers of Christians every where, that the Holy Spirit may be given in more copious effusions, and the present favorable appearances result in a general Revival of pure Religion in this city .- Ed. Recorder.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Jan. 19, 1838.

GOV. EVERETT'S ADDRESS.

We had not room for this document in our las and must now content ourselves with a brief abstract. After expressing gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of Nations for his fatherly care, he proceeds to netice the effect of the amendment of the constitution by which the number of members of the Legislature is reduced; from which it appears that the permanent representation for the next ten years will be 375; with the capacity of rising to 638 in any year in which each town and city in the state shall exercise the right of sending an additional member The governor recommends that advantage should be taken of this reduction for the despatch of business, so as to shorten the session, and thereby produce a farther reduction of expense. The governor next pr ceeds to notice the extraor

dinary pecuniary embarrassments of the past year, approves of the suspension of specie payments by the banks, as a case of necessity, states that application was made to him for a call for a special session of the Legislature, immediately after the suspension, by a highly respectable committee of the citizens of Boston, but by him and the council deemed unnecessary, and says that the general public sentiment in favor of the measure adopted by the banks, renders any alteration of the existing laws unnecessary. He alludes to the association of the banks in this city, as having contributed to the strengthening of the public confidence in these institutions, but thinks the weekly statement made by them should exhibit the condition of each bank by itself. Some extension of the immediate liabilities of the banks has taken place, in many cases warranted by true expediency, to the great convenience of the commercial public; in other cases, he expresses the fear that the expansion has been of a different character, not warranted by the condition of the institutions, from which it proceeds, and of a nature to do serious injury, and put off resumption of specie payments. In alluding to the forfeiture of the charters of the banks, he says the mere fact of a failare of specie payments, produced by a general suspension, will not, in any individual case, be deemed by the Legislature as a forfeiture; but that it will be for the two houses to judge, from that accurate information which they alone are able to procure of the conduct of each institution in the present peculiar state of things, whether it is equitable and expedient that this forfeiture should in any case be enforced. He considers the suspension as a great calamity, of a cessity; and therefore regrets that the banks should suit of a system of reducing their liabilities.

present banking system, expressing his belief that the to these free schools. Then would they triumph precaution of obtaining a copy of the letter." sound principles of banking have been widely depart- over these innocent little ones! Many tears have I ed from. He also reviews, with considerable se- wept, and passed many sleepless nights, devising verity, the proceedings of the last and present ad- means to counteract this palgable evil; and every the present crisis to the effect of the destruction of alone can turn the hearts of men, and send help to the United States Bank upon the general currency, these little children, for theirs is the kingdom of heavleading to over issues, inducing over-trading and ven. They beg for Catholic schools and for Catholic wild speculation; and proceeds to the sub-treasury teachers. Who of our brethren on that side of the system, of which he says, "Although it professes to be founded on the principle of a separation of the gov- and contribute his mite to remove the evil." ernment from all banks, it is in itself, to all appear-An unostentatious effort—each church looking neous. He finally recommends the appointment of to God, and its own pastor—is deemed, in

3. Ministers will not be taken off from their pressing labors at home, to become, for a considerable part of the time, spectators, as sometimes happens at a protracted meeting.

be regarded as a kind of forced loan, without interpressing labors at home, to become, for a considerable part of the time, spectators, as sometimes happens at a protracted meeting.

be regarded as a kind of forced loan, without interpressing labors at home, to become, for a considerable part of the time, spectators, as sometimes and the people of one portion of the states to the banks of another, operating most to the disadvantage of the New England States

gard to Rail Road stock belonging to the Commonspecial statutes; publication of the journal of the Pro-vincial Congress of Massachusetts; the arrangement the church. of the public papers in the archives; and the works in progress for the defence of Boston harbor.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in the prosecution of the Massachusetts claim, the Secretary at War having reported to Congress that there is found due to the Commonwealth the sum of \$274,-716.14.

The attuation of the State Prison, except so for as its finances have been affected by the state of the obviously sinister-a circumstance which should have country, is highly gratifying. The Massachusetts General Hospital, and the New England Institution for the Blind, have been visited and inspected by the board of visitors created by law. These poble insti- zeal displayed on such occasions is too precipitate to totions are in a prosperous condition. A new wing for female patients has been constructed at the Mc Lean Asylum. In the State Lunatic Hospital, as ever had an original, much less the English translation well as the McLean, the soothing influence of reli- of the letter in question. As it now stands, with its gion has been applied with the happiest effect, to relieve the greatest malady to which a rational being is from lieve the greatest malady to which a rational being is from substituting twenty-five for eight or ten Com-liable. The governor recommends the passage of a mon Schools; nor would I have applied to them the subject of imprisonment for debt, advantage having been taken of some defects in the law, to subject a large number of persons to imprisonment for debt, on whom it could hardly have been the purpose of the

proof departments, and give greater security to the ar-

The remainder of the message is occupied with visit of the Indians, the militia, the state of the treasury, the Board of Education, and Texas. The expenditures of the Commonwealth for the last year have exceeded the receipts \$46,438. In regard to the Board of Education, he says, "The experience of a single year has strengthened my conviction of the important service which may be rendered by this compensation to the members for travelling expenses. In regard to Texas, he says,

I have received from the Governor of Rhode Isnd, a copy of resolutions, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the Union, passed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, at whose request I transmit them to the two houses. This measure, surveyed in all its aspects, appears to me among the most momentous ever submitted to the people of the compromising and sincere friend of the enlightenmen United States, involving considerations both of do-mestic and foreign policy, of the gravest and most alarming character. The ambition of extended emwhich has arisen in the world. It is peculiarly at war with the spirit of a confederate republican gov-ernment, whose greatest dangers spring from the un-avoidable diversity of sectional interests, in the dif-ferent parts of a very extensive region. The avowed objects of the proposed incorporation of this vast territory unto our Union, are doubly fraught with peril to its prosperity and permanence.

The closing paragraph we publish entire: Permit me, fellow citizens of the Senate and of the Permit me, tenow critices of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, in closing this communica-tion, to congratulate you on the various blessings which, under a kind Providence, have fallen to our lot. We live in the daily enjoyment of privileges, for which the best blood of other countries has been shed in vain. We live perhaps under the only known ernment, of whose constitutional organiza-inge is desired by any part of the people. such a system committed to the administration of agents, selected on the broadest principles of popular ce, if we fail to exhibit to the world the spectaele of a well ordered, prosperous, and virtuo munity, we shall deeply sin against the gener nt aim to perform all our duties, as in the presence f a watchful world and an All-seeing Eye, to reconend our institutions of government by their peace of fruits, and to transmit our invaluable privileges or children. EOWARD EVERETT. our children. Er Conneil Chamber, 9th January, 18

BISHOP PURCELL AND FREE SCHOOLS.

The New York Observer has a report of the Leapold Society of Austria, translated from the German. Among other things, it contains a letter from Bishop Purcell of Cincinnati to the Arch-bishop of Vienn After describing the various "traps and snares" demoralizing tendency, and only to be justified by ne- which are laid for their Catholic brethren by Protestant emissaries, he says, " Besides this, the Lutherans have declared their semi-annual dividends, it appear- and Calvinists have many well endowed seminaries, ing to him that it is the duty of these institutions to and what is still worse innumerable free schools, in apply their disposable resources, to the last dollar, to which the youth of both sexes, have not into their the one object of restoring specie payments, and re- hands tracts on politics, religion, government, &c. commends that the banks should be prohibited from whereby their tender minds are prejudiced against declaring a dividend till the resumption of specie pay- the Catholics, so that the scarcely-lisping child learns ments. He also recommends that the banks be re- excellently well, his whole religion, which consists in

concerned, will depend mainly upon the steady pur- doubtless a well founded principle, and in the not aloncerned, will depend mainly upon the steady puruit of a system of reducing their liabilities.

The governor also recommends a revision of the
whom there are so many here, will send their children
or seen the original, but that he "did not take ministrations of the general government, attributing time with one and the same result, namely, that God water, will not be touched by their prayers and sighs

A person signing himself " a Cincinnatian " writer ance, a project of a vast government bank, of which to the Editors of the New York Observer, expressing To the Evengelical Ministers of Maine—

Dear Brethren,—Our brethren in New York City, it appears, intend to commence the new year with a special effort for the sulvation of their flocks. They propose that in more than twenty [forty] churches, of three denominations, to begin a series of evening meetings, to the continued evening after evening, without the continued evening after evening. the treasury is to be the centre, with branches in va- great surprise at such a letter from Bishop Purcell; the late elections is to be ascribed to a bank interest, city in October last, Bishop Purcell came forward as and says that, so far as relates to a vast majority of the warm advocate of universal popular education. the people of this Commonwealth, it is entirely erro- took a very active part in all the proceedings of the An unostentations effort—each church looking to God, and its own pastor—is deemed, in some important respects, preferable to a "protracted meeting," as usually conducted. For, 1. The church will be less likely to trust in an arm of flesh, for which sin a blessing has often been denied at protracted meetings.

2. As there will be no stranger present, the church in each place may be brought forward to stop the prosecution of the business of a bank, whose condition is such as to render its further prosecution of flesh, for which sin a blessing has often been denied at protracted meetings.

3. As there will be no stranger present, the church in each place may be brought forward to stop the prosecution of the business of a bank, whose condition is such as to render its further prosecution of the was teetotally opposed to extracts, he would have the whole) as a test book for all our schools of every grade; and he also said in the same connexion:

4. We Catholics never change; What I say on one occurrence in the same bishop Parchaet in the services, more or less; not so meeting, and strongly advocated a vote for a resoluevery grade; and he also said in the same connexion:

"We Catholics never change; What I say on one occasion, I say for all time." The same Bishop Purcell has not, in either of his lote communications, nor any where else to our knowledge, when the same of the existing purposally declared himself in favor of the existing purposally declared himself to assist in the services, more or less; not so much to relieve the pastor as to benefit their law of the fourth instalment, which he says must columbus, the great prime object of which is, to exbe regarded as a kind of forced loan, without inter- tend the benefits of the free school system to every

This brought the bishop into a strange dilemms, This brought the bishop into a strange dilemma, indeed; but Jesuitical ingenuity is never at a loss for But he does not say that the system itself is not a expedients to serve a turn. The following singular "palpable evil," "a capital plan for Protestants, but 4. No good minister will, ordinarily, preach! He proceeds to notice several transactions in re- expedients to serve a turn. The following singular

wenth; the public surveys; statistics; eriminal law; Order, whose peculiar devotedness sanctifies any spe-

A letter purporting to have been written by the un-dersigned, to the Archbishop of Vienna, was copied from some of the sectarian journals, in which it was honored with a superabundance of malicious com-ments, into the Cincinnati Gazette of the 23d inst. This document, as I have been informed, first appeared in a religious paper called the "New York Observer," as an alleged translation from a German periodical, which had come into the hands of the ed-itor. The design of its publication in the East, was suggested to its commentators in this city the proprie ty of suspending their remarks, until they had previ

various offences against sense and grammar, I could not write it, if I tried. Still further should I have been law requiring towns to place insane paupers in the State Hospital, and states that revolting cases have been reported to him, of the continued existence of abuses in the treatment of them in poor houses and houses of correction. He also calls attention to the having requested a young German, who was two years ago in Cincinnati, to write, in my name, to the Archbishop of Vienna, and represent to him the want of schools and churches, from which we then were, and still are, suffering in Ohio. It is evident that the Legislature to inflict this hardship.

He notices the attempt made last summer to burn the State House, and recommends an addition to one of the wings of the State House, so as to enlarge the fire. precise time when this letter is said to have bee ritten, our own Protestant citizens were disgusted the intolerant and calcumious expositions of our octrines by an itinerant preacher, who adopted that the state of the public lands, the Warren Bridge, the highly offensive, and, as it proved, odious method o obtaining patronage for the "Tunnigrants' Friend So-ciety." Thank God, the spirit of bigotry, which was then rife in our city, has since been rebuked by can-did and honorable Protestants; A system of salutary reform in the government of our Common Schools has been originated and vigorously prosecuted by the trustees and visitors thereof; and Professor Stowe and other advocates of liberal principles, stood by my side and efficiently aided my feeble voice in denounboard to the cause of education." He recommends cing the bigotry which would pervert the Common ed, as their name implies for the com MON benefit of the youth of all the religious varieties of our people, into convenient retreats for the machi-nations of zeulots against the inalienable birth-right of all-the liberty of worshipping God according to the

dict tes of conscience.

Let my calumniators, to whom I have never spoken an unkind word, to whom I am far from feeling compromising and sincere friend of the enlightenme of the human mind. I long for the happy, the thri arming character. The ambition of extended emre has proved ruinous to every powerful State,
hich has arisen in the world. It is peculiarly at
ar with the spirit of a confederate republican govrument, whose greatest dangers spring from the un-Catholic church kept the people in ignorance. In these sentiments I hope to liv

JOHN B. PURCELL, Bishop of Cincinnati. On this piece, the Cincinnati Journal has the fol-

"The letter comes back and stares him in the face. "The letter comes back and stares him in the face
"Did you write it?" "I never wrote the original German." "Did you write this letter?" "
never wrote the English translation." "But did you
write the letter?" "I could not write it as it now
stands—the grammar and sense are bad." "Bishop
did you write it?" "If it ever appeared in Vienna
it must have been different from its present version." " Please to answer the question, Did you write the ago, to write in my name about schools.—The Catho-lics have been slandered—Professor Stowe and others stood by my side and aided me in denouncing bigo. ry." We shall make nothing out of this exacion and give it up as hopeless."

In answer to the bishop's denial of the authenticity of the letter to Austria, and the correctness of the translation, the Editors of the Observer challenge him to produce the Report of the Leopold Society, in which it is contained; and also publish the original letter in German, with their translation.

Thus driven into a corner, the bishop comes out in the Catholic Telegraph, with another manifesto, full of vituperation against " sectarianism and bigotry." in which he says he has not the slightest hesitation in sanctioning with his name every statement contained in the letter to Austria, first mentioned, with the single exception of an error in the number of free schools in Cincinnati; and pretends that he only meant to complain of the mode in which the common the Cincinnati Journal remarks,

We wonder whether we now have the Bishon's free schools, explicitly to deny his writing it. While e not visited a place for years, quired during the suspension, to make monthly remed to be more clear marks of e holy Spirit. I know of no turns of their business to the secretary of state. The where there seemed to be more clear marks of the work of the holy Spirit. I know of no place in the region where a faithful and judicious missionary is more needed than in Warren, now.*

The first of these appears to be

| Description of the marks of the boly Spirit. I know of no place in the region where a faithful and judicious missionary is more needed than in Warren, now.*

| Description of the demands for specie payments he says depends upon two conditions, viz: the cessation of the demands for specie for foreign remittances, and the restoration of confidence at home. The first of these appears to be already fulfilled; the second, so far as the banks are of their error in the education of youth, which is tally admits that the young German who penned it was only his amangensis, and that the reas " did not take the

But what are the sentiments, for which he now declares himself responsible? The extract from the translation eiven above will show. On the whole subject, the New York Observer remarks:

In all the letters which he has written to Austri nd which have come back, there is not a word which breathes any thing but disapprobation of free schools ot a word which could lead an Austrian to doubt his termined hostility. Such are the views which he ands to them, to persuade them to send him money. ieving him to entertain such views, they are wi ling to trust him with money. By such representa-tions of the schools and of his views concerning them he expects they will be induced to send him money and they send it, and he thankfully receives it. The have not—from his letters, they cannot have—th nave not—from his letters, they cannot have—the slightest suspicion that they are sending their money to a friend of free schools. They send it to strength-en the hands of one who expresses, to them, nothing but ennity to the system. If he believed that an ex-pression of friend-ship for free schools would be accepable in Austria, and would induce the Austrians end him money, some expression of that kind would e found in some of his letters. But he knows bette than to praise free schools to his "Princely Grace.

The Pope professes to be, by divine right, "Universal Bishop," and the Church of Rome claims to be "Mother AND MISTRESS of all churches," & Bishop Parcell, while he admits these pretensions, declaims against "aspirants to universal dominion!" But we

tence of free schools. Such a declaration is, throughout, skilfully avoided. He tells us that he has "adated the patriotic object, for which these schoolse been established." He tells what he has do to promote the diffusion of knowledge, and what he

document well illustrates the maxims of that prious to pressive to Catholics." As they do and will exist, than ever before. They have brought me of he shows himself anxious to have as much control over them as he can; but he has no where declared himself in favor of their existence. Verily, the Bishop has not only one face for Austria and one for and ostentationally shown, and the other to be disco ered by close inspection.

OLD MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

In November Mr. Hawley again returned to his

Monday, 19. "Through the good hand of providence I am again safe arrived to this place after near thirteen weeks' absence. Since I went from here, I have travelled above 900 miles by land and water, and God has been graciously near to me and prospered my undertakings. O, that I might devote myself to God, and that I might be his in a most pe-

Tuesday, Dec. 11th. "One came to inquire what he should do to be saved. His conscience appears to be tender, and he is under considerable awakenings. Oh, that God would carry on his good work unto perfection. Through the whole of this week I had some engagedness to live a life of devotedness to God, especially in spreading his gospel among these poor heathen; was entirely contented to spend my days in this wilderness far from my native land, if it might be for the benefit of mankind and the advancement of Christ's cause." (The above named inquirer, named Peter, afterwards became a famous Indian preacher.) Lord's Day, Dec. 16. "I trust God assisted me in

applying trath with some power to the hearts of the arers. I find that the plain and important truths of the gospel, such as the corruption and depravity of distributed 15,000 Tracts. 38.224 copies of the nature, and the need of renewing grace and the spe- Scriptures have been sold since the formation of the cial influences of God's spirit in forming the heart Society. It supports 5 evangelists, whose stations anght; in short, the Calvinistic scheme is the best to are Macon, Tournus, Chalons, Louhans, and Gir. work reformation among this people."

Friday, Dec. 21. "Tis exceeding unhappy that the Dutch traders are here, though they are afraid to Society. It has had 13 students the past year, and sell rum openly, yet they will do it when they think the preparatory school 15. Its affairs generally have they shall not be found out; and what is worse, they cannot bear that we should instruct the Indians in the has been the introduction of Irvingism into the Seni Christian religion. They know it will be a damage pary, with which one professor and several students to their trade to have religion embraced by this people; and I have cause to fear they use all their endeavors to prejudice the Indians against me and my of those opinions, but we learn from the last number Many subsequent pages of this journal are taken

p with various discussions in relation to intemperance, the substance of which has already appeared in the Recorder, under the head of "Temperance Meet- nounced that the Semirary was established, its ene ing in 1753 "

In January, 1754, Mr. Hawley went upon a faliguing journey to visit the tribes living further west, to ascertain their feelings about receiving a missionary. He and his Indian companions were coldly re- our most abundant succors should be derived from against the whites, who had cheated them in buying the list of our Donors, we find that England occupi their lands, &c. "They told us many of their traditions; showed us a copper plate which God had given second to St. Gall, the third to Holland, the fourth to them, and by which they could govern the weather. When they were a mind to have snow to hunt in, they could have it, &c. Our young Indians laughed Berne." The total amount of receipts of the Evan and ridicaled their notion of governing the weather, gelical Society for the year was 98,748 francs. Exsaving if they could do it why did they let the frost spoil their corn as it did last fall. For they moved in the spring from Wyoming, and had a very had erop, and fived in a very poor manner.

Feb. 18. " Heard an unhappy story of the awful death of an Oneida Indian, who burnt himself to death in despair. He died in distress and horror. But he exhorted all to pray and to be engaged in religion and turn to God with their whole hearts. He ad been drunk eight days in succession, and when the effects of it were over, he exhorted the people to beware of drunkenness, and soon after took his own

April 11th, "The Dutch trader who was here ast winter also came down the river with a Batteaux onded with goods and a barrel of rum. I sent for him, designing to have some conversation with him about his rum. He said he was going further down and designed to carry his rum with him. I told him wards \$300,000. There is here a Bank, with a t was contrary to the law which the Indians had made, and advised him to resign his rum to me. But he appeared obstinate, and declared be would carry it political newspaper, is also published in this process. with him. At evening he was over again, and appeared very much raised that we should have any thought of taking his rum from him, and gave me threatening words. Monday following, however, he land, in the vicinity of the village, was formerly came and delivered up his rum to my keeping, ac- unfenced, and was one wide, barren waste of sone schools in Cincinnati were then conducted. On this, cording to the law the Indians had passed relating swept of every green thing by the winds of heaver

ton. While there, July 28, 1754, "A. M. Heard this letter. When it was first published this city, the Bishop denied it altogether, and autorized a gentleman who takes great interest in the light this happ. See I was exceedingly delighted. ton. While there, July 28, 1754, "A. M. Heard sea-weed, and thus, in a measure, redeemed from its hath this hope, &c. I was exceedingly delighted probably be carried on still further, from time to the with his pure and elegant style, and with his natural elocution. His voice was raised to a proper key, posed to be nearly two hundred years old. The and modulated with the greatest exactness. He had society embraces about one half of the population, nothing forced or unusually strained through the though there are in town four other societies, viz. a whole discourse.'

> devote myself to the work of the ministry, specially ed a house of worship on the south side, for the betto evangelize the poor pagans. Dr. Sewall preached ter accommodation of those who reside in that section a serious and affecting discourse suitable to the occa- of the town. In order to supply both pulpits, the sion, from Acts, 9; 15 and 16. But the Lord said pastor, Rev. Nathaniel Cogswell, has received the asunto him, go thy way, &c. Mr. Prince gave the sol- sistance, for some time past, of Rev. Enoch Pratt of emn charge. Mr. Foxeroft gave the right hand of Brewster, as a temporary colleague. There still fellowship.

weach from John 14, 23. If any man follow me, &c." ly distinct. The number connected with the church man from Connecticut, for the country of the Six Na- and the interest, probably, still continues. Twelve tions; came to Kinderhook; people were moving or fourteen have been hopefully converted, eight of with their effects to places of greater safety, being whom have been added to the church. The church alarmed by the news of the mischief done by the Indians near Koosuc. The people were in the utmost the instructions of one who would preach and consternation, and were surprised that we ventured gospel than that in which they believed, is now larto travel. Found the people of Greenbush garrison- monious and flourishing. ed in Col. Rensalear's house. Reached Onohqua- One fact mentioned in relation to this church, ughe, my missionary station, Sept. 5, after an abought to be true of every congregational church in ence of three months, having travelled over eleven the country. All the members on the north side, hundred miles and received the greatest kindness and this includes a very large proportion of the church, from people in New England, especially in Boston, are punctual and conscientious in dedicating that and am joyfully received by my Indian people." Tuesday, Oct. 21. " After I had sealed up several

letters to my friends in New England, the Indians themselves and their children, the promises and bless came to me and desired that I would hear them a ings of that everlasting covenant made with Abrahm few words. They said that as the Canada Indians and his seed after him, from generation to generation had done mischief in New England, they did not This ordinance, when rightly understood, is well know but I should be something concerned to stay suited to reach all the tenderer feelings of the pions here, now they were all going out a hunting; but they parent's heart. And yet there are many parents. said that it did not appear to them that there was any congregational (?) parents, who are living in entire danger, therefore they desired that I would not be neglect of it, and thus placing their children in the atconcerned; and also desired me to send word to my titude of covenant-breakers. Gen. 17: 14. This is a friends that they, both Oneidas and Tuskaroras, ex- sore evil in some of our cherches; but, I rejute to ceedingly rejoiced to see me here, and that they say, that, for the last few years, the evil has been diwould take good care of me; and if it should be dangerous times here they would get together in a body presented to his people an exhibition of the meaning. and fortify themselves and take me into their bosoms, and the advantages of this ordinance, and the obligaand added n any more things which were very kind tions resting on every pions parent to dedicate his Since I have been here last, they seem more kind offspring to God, a large number of these little

venison, so that I do not want for they have."

Oct .. 24th, "Yesterday six young Indians co from Caunaujoharie going to war with the south Indians. They were killed soon after by those the went to attack."

Lord's Day, Nov. 31. "To-day the Dutch trad who were here last year came, and as soon as the came within sight of the castle they fined six or or gans. But our Indiana had more regard to the S. bath than to answer them. There is no greater in ry to the affairs of Christianity among the Indian an outward nature, than the dissolute people; traders especially, who in general pay no n gard to Christianity, and really impede the designs

31st De . 1754. I am brought now to the condsion of another year, which has been filled up will innumerable mercies. The most of my time to year has been spent in this remote wilderness, from my friends and native country. There were had winter and till I left this people in May, many token of God's blessing and presence, and I hope, in the year past, one has been savingly converted. The Indians have much reformed as to intemperance, as I hope a stop has been put to the bringing of ruhere by the white people."-H. [To be

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF GENEVA.

The Annual Report of the Evangelical Society of Geneva has just been sent us. We have room only for a short abstract of its contents. The Society has employed 21 colporteurs the past year, who have soid 618 Bibles and 6581 New Testaments, and sold or ry. A separate Report is given of the Theological Seminary at Geneva, which is also supported by the been prosperous. The only afflicting circumstanes became infected. M. Preiswerk, the Hebrew professor was deposed in consequence of the adoption of the Archives du Christianisme, that he has ecknow edged his error, and been reinstated in his office. I speaking of the contributions for the support of the Seminary the Report says, "when it was first a mies and friends equally asked, where will they the tain aid, and both alike looked to that generous Erg land, to which nearly all the religious s Continent are indebted. But God has directed if ved, as those they visited were strongly prejudiced whom we least expected them. In looking over the the sixth rank. The first belongs to Geneva. America, the fifth to France, the sixth to England The others are Vand. Rale, Neufchatel Sweden as penses for the same period 70,801 fr.

TOUR UPON THE CAPE.

YARMOUTH.

In passing over the Pass river, which separate Yarmouth from Dennis, the attention is, at pace, at rested by the extensive salt-works, which entirely cover a large number of acres and extend a great distance along the shore. I counted some fourteen a sixteen wind-mills all in sight from one position, and strung along together upon the banks of the river These are by far the most extensive work. I have ve seen, and they are said to be the most extensive of the Cape. The manufacture of salt, navigation and agriculture constitute the principal business of the people. According to a recent valuation, the prope ty of this town, with a population of 2,200, is to capital of \$150,000, which has paid 7 per cent, eve since its establishment, eleven years. A week On the north side, where is the larger part of the population, much has been done within a few years to improve the appearance of the town. Most of the This desert land has been fenced, and large portion During the sommer Mr. Hawley returned to Bos- have been covered with soil, formed from clay and

Quaker, a small Baptist, a Methodist, and a Univer-July 31. "This day (day of ordination) I am to sal society. In 1835 the congregational society erectcontinues but one church, though all the ordinances Lord's Day. "Heard Mr. Hooper of Northampton are administered in each house as if they were entire Friday, Aug. 30th. "Set out from Mr. Edwards" is about 150. There has been more than usual interouse in Steckbridge with my companion, a young est in religion, on the north side, the present season;

children to God in baptism. They regard it as a precious privilege, that they may appropriate to minishing. In some instances, after the minister has

January ones have been bros

by receiving "Chr been admitted have made themsel All the tender ties dren, are so many sil

A Sabbath School The one on the sout the whole congregati pious young gentlemeschools. The Sabb numbers 100, and en adalts. Both school the interest of the per That melancholy

boat Home, which country, and clothe tions, in sorrow and this place. The fire belonged to the sou afflected family and fo

" A Lover of Tra

large space in our co ply to him ourselv points enough to ma versary; nor shall w will simply request " Dr. Tyler's Lette ever in the subject, him and "a Lover inn of the intrins of the faibles or far a lover of truth a the character of an the volume in que the Spirit of God ha fathers of the New As to the compla wards, &c. &c. and ents which they ony, that in our opin and furthermore, if hand on his heart a T. has not quoted f eminent fathers, ! tructure than we h It has never been ontroversy at all; rother to prevent di cite it; to heal wou Dr. Tyler's lette in the bosom of a " ever been conce when duty calls for pulpit or by the pre corder to become

> PRINCIPLES AND S the House of Working regational Church 1837. By Rev. gregational Chui According to Mr. ples of Congregation head of his Church, own blood. H. Th faith, government shall govern itself. Instration, though ra such as to leave a de the Scriptural origin tionalism; of the sin organization to the g happy results it has gained the ascendar the various scheme style is such as we nuthor, sui generis, and perspicuity. T is bold, yet kind; d meek. We are not making every distin yet we do not forget gustibus non disput congregational as about so small an al own way of doing go municating his thou spothegms, if he preof continuous discus

TO CORRESPOND

The organizati evangelical principle Love," the collecti gregation, and the er edifice for social wo ordinary interest to Jerusalem." May t days to sister Presb are disposed still to family fends existing it of sectarianism, gregational churche o enterprise which us, but a simple de dignitate," which th a class of disciples : with accelerated Christian benevolen to Christ. WOMAN AS SHESH low. Also, WOM MESTIC CHARAC pp. S1, and 175.

The part of this Winslow, is divided appropriate sphere of Christianity on wome tion of woman. The preached by the auth evening lectures. The noticed in the Reco the public. The rem ing with the first, rep ly well fitted to inte heart of the reader his desirable form; might be neatly don of the widest circula Of the remaining are not able to speak it has not yet taken and because it treat the female character, to another meridian th ploys so many terms

VOL. XXIII.

brought me corn and want for any thing which

ny six young Indiana came here ing to war with the souther ed soon after by these they

castle they fired six or sever had more regard to the Sah m. There is no greater injuy, who in general pay no rereally impede the designs of

ich has been filled up with The most of my time this country. There were last people in May, many token en savingly converted. The ed as to intemperance, and put to the bringing of run

CIETY OF GENEVA.

the Evangelical Society of us. We have room only ontents. The Society har past year, who have sold aments, and sold or 38,224 copies of the since the forn angelists, whose stations mlons, Louhans, and Gir given of the Theological is also supported by the ents the past year, and Its affairs generally have ly afflicting eireumstanes of Irvingism into the Semisor and several student werk, the Hebrew proarn from the last number me, that he has seknowlstated in his office. In for the support of this " when it was first anwas established, its enesked, where will they chd to that generous Engreligious societies on the t God has directed that ould be derived from n. In looking over the nd that England occupies belongs to Geneva, the o Holland, the fourth to e, the sixth to England. Neufchatel, Sweden and nt of receipts of the Evan was 98,748 francs. Ex-20,801 fr.

THE CAPE.

OUTH ss river, which separates attention is, at ouce, asalt-works, which entirely res and extend a great disunted some fourteen e ht from one position, and the banks of the river. stensive works I have yet the most extensive or of salt, navigation and cipal business of the ent valuation, the properation of 2,200, is to here a Bank, with a has paid 7 per cent, ever leven years. A week! published in this place the larger part of the done within a few years of the town. Most of illage, was formerly left de, barren waste of sand, by the winds of heaven. ed, and large portion nil, formed from elay and sure, redeemed from its vork of improvement will further, from time to time. rch in Yarmouth, is suphundred venra old. This ne half of the population, four other societies, viz a Methodist, and a Univerongregational society erectthe south side, for the betwho reside in that section supply both pulpits, the swell, has received the as-, of Rev. Enoch Pratt of colleague. There still though all the ordinances e as if they were entirenected with the church en more than usual interh side, the present season; still continues. Twelve efully converted, eight of the church. The church, in danger of coming under would preach anothe believed, is now har

relation to this church. congregational church is bers on the north side, proportion of the church, ns in dedicating their m. They regard it se a y may appropriate to en, the promises and blessint made with Abraham generation to generation ly understood, is well er feelings of the pions re are many parents,who are living in entire their children in the at-Gen. 17: 14. This is a tches; but, I rejoice to ara, the evil has been di-14, after the minister hee innace, and the obligaparent to dedicate his number of these little

es have been brought to the sanctuary, and there, receiving "Christ's mark for his lambs," they we been admitted into his fold. Thus these parents ve made themselves and theirs one in the Saviour. All the tender ties that now bind them to their chilen, are so many silken cords, to bind them to their ildren's God."

January 19, 1838.

A Sabbath School is held in each house of worship. he one on the south side numbers 40 scholars; and ingements were to be made, this winter, to bring whole congregation under the instruction of three nus young gentlemen who were to teach the public hools. The Sabbath School on the north side, nbers 100, and embraces a class of twenty-five alts. Both schools are enlisting more and more interest of the people.

That melancholy disaster—the loss of the steamat Home, which spread such a gloom over the ntry, and clothed so many families, in all direcs, in sorrow and mourning, was severely felt in place. The first mate, who was among the lost, nged to the south part of the town, where his ffl.cted family and friends still reside. Yours, B.

" A Lover of Truth and Fairness," occupies a to him ourselves, though he presents vulnerable ats enough to make him tempting game to an ad-Il simply request our readers to buy or borrow Dr. Tyler's Letters," if they feel any interest whater in the subject, and judge for themselves between and "a Lover of truth and fairness." Our opinof the intrinsic merits of that volume is not anged. It has its imperfections; and its exposure the foibles or faults, of some living men, is one of m, for no man is to be entirely trusted; not even lover of truth and fairness," when he delineates character of an antagonist. But we believe that he volume in question fairly exhibits the TRUTH as he Spirit of God has revealed it, and as the venerable ers of the New England churches maintained it.

As to the complaint that Dr. Tyler has garbled Edvards, &c. &c. and drawn from their writings sentits which they did not hold, we hesitate not to ay, that in our opinion, it is utterly without founda-We believe him perfectly fair in this matter;furthermore, if our correspondent can lay his and on his heart and affirm it as his opinion, that Dr. I'. has not quoted fairly, and done justice to those nent fathers, he certainly has a mind of looser cture than we had given him credit for.

It has never been our design to meddle with this troversy at all; for our duty and inclination are ner to prevent discord among brethren than to exit: to heal wounds rather than to make them opinions of the individual whose hasty remarks Dr. Tyler's letters have excited so much feeling he basom of a " Lover of truth and fairness," hav er been concealed, nor ever will be concealed. en duty calls for their expression, whether in the pit or by the press. Still, we do not allow the order to become the arena for conflict.

TO CORRESPONDENTS .- Several articles will be no

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INCIPLES AND RESULTS OF CONGREGATION Alism. A Sermon, delivered at the Dedication of the House of Worship exected by the First Con-gregational Church in Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1837. By Rev. John Todd, Pastor of the Congregational Church. pp. 64.

According to Mr. Todd, the fundamental princi-

les of Congregationalism are three; I Christ is the ad of his Church, which he hath purchased with his wn blood. II. The Bible is the only standard of faith, government and practice. III. Every church shall govern itself. The course of argument and ilstration, though rather informally conducted, is still such as to leave a deep impression on the mind, of the Scriptural origin, spirit, and benefits of Congreganalism; of the simplicity, beauty, and fitness of the ganization to the great ends it proposes; and of the happy results it has actually secured, so far as it has gained the ascendancy in the church of Christ, over various schemes of more earthly origin. The style is such as we should have expected from the uthor, sui generia, combining great strength, beauty nd perspicuity. The spirit that pervades the whole, bold, yet kind; determined, yet gentle; lofty, yet meek. We are not quite sa isfied with the plan of making every distinct sentence a separate paragraph; et we do not forget the adage of olden time, De ustibus non disputandum; nor aspire to be so antiongregational as to contend with our broth about so small an affair. Let every man have his wn way of doing good; and use the liberty of comnunicating his thoughts in the form of distinct apothegms, if he prefer it to the more common form

f continuous discussion. The organization of a Congregational church of evangelical principles in the city of "Brotherly Love," the collection of a large and intelligent con gregation, and the erection of a spacious and elegant lifice for social worship, are connected events of no rdinary interest to those who " pray for the peace of usalem." May they prove the harbinger of better days to sister Presbyterian churches; for sisters, we are disposed still to call them, notwithstanding the family fends existing among them. It is not the spirit of secturianism, (for that has no home among congregational churches any where,) that has prompted e enterprise which gave birth to the sermon before as, but a simple desire to enjoy the "otium, com dignitate," which the presbyterian churches denied to class of disciples among them, and to urge forward with accelerated movement, the great purpose of Christian benevolence, the conversion of the wonLD, to Christ.

WOMAN AS SHE SHOULD BE. By Rev. H. Wins-Also, WOMAN IN HER SOCIAL AND DO low. Also, Woman in Her Social And Low Mestic Character. By Mrs. John Sandford, pp. S1, and 176. Boston, T. H. Carler, Agent The part of this volume prepared by Rev. Mr. Winslow, is divided into three chapters; on I. The appropriate sphere of woman. II. The influence of ristianity on woman. III. The Christian education of woman. They were originally prepared and preached by the author to his people, in a course of evening lectures. The first has been before published, fixed in the Recorder, and favorably received by the public. The remaining chapters are in good keeping with the first, replete with instruction, and equalwell fitted to interest the mind and improve the eart of the reader. We are glad to see them in his desirable form; and have only to wish that they light be neatly done up separately, for the purpose

ne widest circulation. tre not able to speak with the same decision, because nd because it treats more of the mere garniture of he female character, and because it is better adapted

tion ought certainly to be furnished with a vocabulary, for the explanation of such words as " euphuism," ennuyant," &c. &c. in order that the reader may not be driven to his dictionary too often in vain. We are quite serious in this remark, and sincerely regret that a work fraught with very many rich instructions on topics not often discussed so ubly, should be impeded in its circulation by the needless introductio foreign terms. The authoress is an English lady, and evidently writes chiefly for those in high life; with the best intentions, and with no small share of religious feeling. The fact that two editions have been published in England, evinces its popularity there; and we should rejoice if it might find equal popularity here, notwithstancing our sombre predic-

THE FLOWER FADED; a short Memoir of Clementine Cuvier, daughter of Baron Cuvier; with Restections, by John Angell James. New York. D. Appleton & Co.

This little book will do good. For those who are equiring, "Who will show us any good," it is particularly appropriate. The subject, situated in the gay metropolis of France, possessing uncommon personal attractions, united with superior mental enrge space in our columns to day. We shall not retune, and a large circle of admiring friends, pronounces them all vanity, and seeks a more lasting sary; nor shall we admit a reply from others. We distinction and more durable happiness among the people of God. Her language is, "I feel that I must love an infinite object." Such a choice will never fail to be honored and gratified. She was filled with joy and pence in believing in Jesus; and though soon called to pass through the "dark valley," her peace flowed as a river, till she fell asleep in the arms of her Redeemer. The reflections which follow are by John Angell James, and therefore need not our praise. To this is added, in contrast, some seconds of awful deaths. The book closes with an appendix, containing a memoir of Miss Martha S. of rmingham, England, and several motives to early piety. It will furnish an excellent present from Christians to their gay and thoughtless friends; and should have a place in the Sabbath School Library. N. My Saviour: or Devotional Meditations, in

prose and verse, on the names and titles of Lord Jesus Christ. By Rev. John East, M. Rector of Croscombe, Somerset, England. Boton, J. B. Dow, 362 Washington street. 1837. This is a precious book, full of rich thought and pious feeling. It will do any Christian's heart good to keep it by him, for daily uses. In the language of the American Editor, "It will pay them for their oney, and for their time." Its author is an eminent hristian, a sacred poet, and a man of no ordinary namers of mind. This book shows a beautiful great and good mind, breathing out its desires after the object of its supreme love; searching itself constantly to sec whether its affection be sincere, strong, and always in action; confiding and obedient as a little child in the hands of its parent; and seeking inessantly to ripen in Christian experience, and to row towards the strength and loveliness of the perfect man, towards the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. It will be a propitious day to the church, when the taste of Christians returns more to ooks of this description.

> For the Boston Recorder SONNETS, .- By W. B. T.

Jons Eliot, of Roxbury. Obiit 1690. Such priest as Chaucer sang in fervent lays, ach as the heaven taught skill of Herbert dre

There are, who leaving house and lands and home, Take up the evile's lot, and far hence go Unto the gentiles, winning them from wo ;— And sweetly teaching such as wildly roam,

Stedfast to be in Christ. Their temple dome None other than what woods and skies bestow Foremost of these, Apostle' thee we know;— And when at judgment to award do come The self denying servants of the King,

Thou, faithful with the faithful, will be seen And for thy jewels wilt, triumphant, bring (Excelling stones of heaven's pavement-sheen) The Indian, by the Spirit rendered free, Through Truth translated, taught, and lived by the

thousands have cause to blesse God for him, even at lay, who are the scale of his ministrey, and here an thousand, indued with abundance of true saving ke for himselfe and others; founder of the Congregations of Christ in Cambridge, died August 23, 1649, and tourably buried there, at Cambridge in New England.

SHEFARD—a worthy of the olden times.

Skilled in the heavenly craft, and well inclin

To serve his Lord with substance, body, mind-Passed from Old England to this virgin clime To plant in peace the nursery that should rear Younglings for heaven .- Shepard solourned here.

And this fair spot he fertilized with tears; And these green landscapes witnessed his retreat On things that die, have deeply writ their name-Posterity revives and cherishes his fame

111. WHITEFIELD.

On seeing his remains in their resting place, at Newburypo Mass, Sept. 11, 1837.

And this was Whitestell — this, the dust now bleudin
With kindred dust, that wrapt his soul of fire,—
Which, from the mantle freed, is still baceading Through regions of far glory, holier, higher.

Oh, as I gaze here with a solemn joy And awful reverence, in which shares Decay, Who, this fair frame rejuctant to destroy,

Yields it not yet to doom which all obey,—
How follows thought his flight, at Love's command,
From hemispheres in sin, to hemispheres, Preaching the risen Christ on sea and land,-

And now those angel journeyings above!

Souls, his companions, saved by such unwearied le NAMES OF CHRIST. JERUS OF BETHLERIEN, some delight to name My gracious Master, and the word doth claim Sweet thoughts of innocence and gentle youth, And helplessness of Him, the Life and Truth. JESUS OF NAMEETH, the Galilean,
Despised of men, thus titled of men's spleen,
Yet style delighted in by humble hearts;—
Which of these pleaseth most?—The early parts

Of his great tragedy have interest Yet that which endeth, poblest is, and best. Rethlehem and Nay'reth cannot else but fail Tokening the blood that doth with God prevall;
And therefore, other choosing, fondly, I
Know him and love, Jesus of Calivary.

Elucation of Colored Children .- They do no seem to have so much fear of the consequences of educating their colored population in Maryland as in other slaveholding States, and we have seen frequent sociees in the Baltimore papers of the exertions which are making there to destroy the gross darkness of ignorance which is the profific mother of crime, without regard to the color of the beneficiary. The last number of the Baltimore Transcript has a notice of a public examination of the colored children at one of

oral instruction is superadded, and a hope is expres-

moral instruction is superadded, and a hope is super-sed that the children will grow up orderly and indus-trious, and thus ensure the respect of others.

The preceding fact has reminded us of another which somewhat astonished us, stated by the U. S. (Phil.) Gazette, that Judge Fox of Bucks County in that State, recently decided on a case brought before him, that a "bluck man" has no right to vote in

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

At the regular Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the American Education Society, held January 10th, 1838, the following vote was passed:
"Voted, That the Quarterly Appropriations, now reported by the Secretary, be made, and that they be paid as soon as the funds of the Branches or of the

Parent Society, will permit."

From the state of the Treasury, the Board was compelled to adopt the above course in the payment of the appropriations made to the beneficiaries. They did not feel warranted to refuse appropriations in whole or in part, under existing circumstances; nei-ther could they, under the great embarrassment of the ther could they, under the great embarrassment of the Society, authorize their immediate payment. It de-pends upon the friends of Zion and of this cause to decide when these appropriations shall be paid, and the Society be relieved from its pecuniary pressure. Since the Appeal which was issued two months ago, Since the Appear which was issued two months ago there have been some cheering responses and favora-ble indications; but the Society is still involved in heavy debt, and cannot proceed in its operations a usual, without greater pecuniary receipts. Thoug this is a fact, yet it is not deemed advisable, that colhis is a fact, yet it is not deemed advisable, that col-ections should at this time be taken where they have eccently been made for this object. The only appeal to the churches we make is, that when the time for ollections for this object arrives, this Society be re-numbered according to its importance and necessi-There are, however, cases where individuals an render immediate assistance, and would feel it a ivilege to do it. Let such persons improve this op-ortunity to gratify the benevolent feelings of their scarts, and aid this fundamental, but languishing mas. W.M. COGNWELL, Sec. of Am. Ed. So. Hooms, by 12, 1838.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- A convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Eastern Diocese, composed of the clergy and delegates from the churches in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, has been in session in St. Paul's Church in this city, from Wednesday morning to last evening, deliberating upon the important subject of the election of an Assistant Bishop, of that diocese, for which election the convention was especially held.

The Convention was very fully attended by delegates from Rhode Island; but a large number of the members from Massachusetts, believing the proceedings to be illegal, declined attending, and sent a written pro-test against any proceedings in relation to the election of an assistant Bishop. Protests were also presented by other members from Massachusetts who were prent in the convention, and one from the corpor Trinity Church in this city. The convention de cided not to proceed in an election, but recommended that the association be dissolved at the decease of the present Bishop, leaving each of the four states at lib-erty to choose a Bishop for itself. They agreed howto nominate the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D. for nerly Rector of St. Paul's Church in this city, to be presented to some one of the States for election as Bishop of that state, and to act as Assistant Bishop of the associated diocese during the life of Bishop Gris wold .- Mer. Journal.

CATALOGUE OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINABY, ACHUERN, N. Y.—The Professors are, Rev. James Richards, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology, Rev. Henry Mills, D. D. Professor of Biblical Criticism, Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D. Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Church Polity, &c. The whole number of students is 47.

TEMPERANCE MEETING. -The friends of Temerance in Massachusetts are invited to meet at the Odeon, in Boston, on the 21st of February, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a new State Society on the principle of Total Abstinence. We have received the Circular, but have not room for it this week.

this week.

Portrait Engraving.-N. Dearborn & Son of this city have engraved a Portrait of J. Fennimore Cooper, on a handsome quarto sheet, with a fac sim-ile of his signature. It is a fair specimen of linear en-graving, and is creditable to the artists.

ECCLESIANTICAL.

Ordained, at South Amherst, Jan. 3, 1838, Mr.
Gideon Dana, late of North Falmouth. Introductory Prayer by the Rev. Prof. Fisk of Amherst College; Sermon by the Rev. L. I. Hoadley of Charlestown, from Mark, 16: 15. "Go ye into all the world,
and preach the gospel to every creature." Ordaining
and Consecrating Prayer by the Rev. President Humphrey, of Amherst College; Charge to the Pastor by
the Rev. Mr. Perkins of East Amherst; Right Hand of
Fellowship by the Rev. Mr. Bent of Amherst.

talled at Glastenbury, Ct. ate of Great Falls, was installed a Sermon by Dr. Hawes, Hartford.

On Wednesday, Jan. 3, Rev. A. C. WASHBURN, ate of Royalton, Vt. was installed at Suffield, Ct.

Delication .- The Meetinghouse, lately erected by the Rev. Mr. Fitz's Society, in Ipswich, was dedica-ted on the 1st inst. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Fitz, the During the services a hymn was sung which itten by the late Rev. Dr. Joseph Dann, formerly pastor of the above Society, on a similar occasion, in 1825, being then in the 83d year of his age.

Foreign Summary.

FROM LIVERPOOL .- The New York editors have Liverpool papers to the Sth of December by the packet United States. London dates at this port on Friday were to the 7th. The commercial intelligence by this arrival is important. The advance in cotton by this arrival is important. The advance in cotton was not only manutained at the latest dates, but even higher prices had been realized.

The last accounts from Africa were considered fa-

The last accounts from Arica were considered favorable; the Cholera had disappeared at Constantina, and the garrison was to be increased to 4,500 men, well provisioned. The Duke de Nemours had arrived at Gibralter, from Africa, on his way to France. The London Globe of the 6th says:—"Orders are beginning to arrive freely from the United States for manufactured goods, which has had a corresponding

manufactured goods, which has had a corresponding effect on the Laverpool cotton market, with a strong disposition to push the speculation in that article."

Landon was visited by one of its peculiar logs on Of the remaining and larger part of the volume, we are not able to speak with the same decision, because it has not yet taken so strong hold on our hearts, and because it treats more of the mere garniture of the female character, and because it is better adapted another meridian than our own, and because it emplays so many terms not to be found in any English discovered of the mere garniture of the female character, and because it is better adapted another meridian than our own, and because it emplays so many terms not to be found in any English discovered of the colored children at one of the colored children at one of the schools established for their benefit, and it said that several of the schools established for their benefit, and it said that several of the schools established for their benefit, and it said that several of the schools established for their benefit, and it said the schools established for their benefit, and it said the schools established for their benefit, and it said the schools established for their benefit, and it said the schools established for their benefit, and it said the schools established for their benefit, and it said the schools established for their benefit, and it said the schools established for their benefit, and it said the schools established to their beschools established to the bedounce, with short obscurity was so great, that concludes a supposed, frustrated the intention of the Reyalists to the beschools established to their beschools established to their beschools established to their beschools established the island.

Sectious Fire with Loss of Life.—On Saturday evening a five broke out in a barn in East Cambridge, societies a stage coach went bang into the window of Mr. Hoby, the famous boot maker, demolishing forty squares of glass. The coaches leaving town only squares of glass. The coaches leaving town of the schools at the intention of the Reyalists to the best of the schools at the obscurity was so great, that which established to their way. Among other acci the 2d of December, which continued from 7. A. M.

One man was killed by a phaeton running inst him, the horse having been frightened. The eves and pickpockets took large advantage of the It extended over a large circuit.

A letter from Matanzas, published in the Journal of Commerce, states that a Portuguese schooner from Africa, with about 200 slaves on board, bound to Matanzas, was lately wrecked at Harbor Island, all the slaves drawned but 50, and these taken on land-ing, by the British Government there.

Domestic Summary.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

SEEATE. Jan. 10.—A substitute for Mr. Calhoun's fifth resolution, offered by Mr. Clay, was adopted by a vote of 36 to 9, and on Friday the sixth resolution of the series relating to the admission of Texas and the expansion of slavery was debated and passed.

[Mr. Clay's substitute was as follows:

Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view of the abolition of slavery in the District, is endangering the rights and security of the People of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the states in this posterict, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cession by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

Messrs. Webster and Davis of Massachusetts, vo-

ted in the negative. 1 Friday, Jan. 12. SENATE. - The whole mor ing was taken up in the presentation of petitions, and reports on private bills. The sixth resolution of Mr. Calboun comes up next in order.

Calboun comes up next in order.

House.—Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on HOUSE.—Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Elections to whom was referred the resolution relating to Messrs. Prentiss and Word, claiming seats as rep-resentatives from Mississippi, made a report on the facts of the case, but coming to no conclusion thereon. After some stight debate, the further consideration

of the subject was postponed to Tuesday.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the protection of the Northern frontier of the United States. It was read twice and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Commercated a bill for the registration of U. S. Vessels ported a bill for the registration of U.S. Vessels,—the collection of hospital money—the erection of Marine Hospitals—the relief of disabled seamen, and for oth-

er purposes; read twice, and referred.

Mr. Bell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs reported, without amendment, the Senate bill for t relief of the Osage Indians. It was read twice, wh the House went into Committee on the bill, which was reported again to the House without amendment, when it was read a third time and passed. A greanumber of private bills were also reported and re-

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The business of this body, hitherto, has been most ly preparatory for future action. The following or ders have passed, which look like a determination to look into, and correct the mismanagement of our

Ordered That Mesers Cartis of Roston Rentoul Ordered, That Messrs. Curtis of Boston, Rantoul of Gloucester, and Chapman of Greenfield, with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to examine into the doings of the Commonwealth Bank, in the city of Boston, and hear the said Bank thereon agreeably to the provisions of the 8dit chapter of the Revised Statutes, and to report the result of their investigations to the present Legislature; and that, in conducting said examines to

ducting said examination, the said committee have power to send for persons and papers. Also, Ordered, that Messrs. Browne of Buston, Robinson of Marblehead, and Andrews of Salem, with such as the Seante may join, be a committee to examine into the proceedings of the Lafayette Hank, in the city of

oston. In manuer as directed in the preceding or-er.] Severally sent up for concurrence. Ordered, that the committee on Banks and Banking e instructed to report as soon as may be, on the subject of the appointment of commissioners to examine Banks, and that they have leave to sit during the sit-

Battle in Florida .- Accounts from Florida via. Battle in Florida,—Accounts from Florida viz. Savanuah, Jan. 6, which are continued by advices from several other sources inform that an action has been fought between a detachment of the regulars and Missouri volunteers, under the command of Col. Taylor, and the Indians, said to have been commanded by Sam Jones, in which action twenty-eight of the account of the second control of the second c manded by Sam Jones, in which action of the government troops were killed, (including Col. Thompson and several other officers) and one hundred and eleven wounded. The Jacksonville Courier gives the following extract of a letter, received from Black Creek, Jan. 2d, 1838.—

"An express reached here this morning, in 40 hours from Tampa Bay, bringing the intelligence of a battle having been fought between the Seminoles under San Jones and Alligator, and the regular force under Col. Z. Taylor, 1st infantry. It is not dis-Ambers.—Comm.

Ambers.—Comm.

Installation.—The Rev. Charles T. Torrey was on Thursday evening, Jan. 4th, installed as Pastor of the Howard Street Church and Society in Salem. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Foote, of Beverly; Sermon, by Rev. Dr. Ide, of Medway; Installing Prayer, by Rev. John P. Cleavelsud, of Detrait; Charge, by Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown; Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Cook, of Lynn; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Park, of Danvers.

The Rev. C. H. Kent was installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society of the Medway; Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cook, of Lynn; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cook, of Lynn; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Park, of Danvers.

The Rev. C. H. Kent was installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society of the Medway. Installing Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Park, of Danvers.

The Rev. C. H. Kent was installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Sales an

the Congregational Church and Society in Bradford, Vt on Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1837. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Lyme.

Ordination.—On Thursday, the 4th of January, Rev. Hibam Carlton was ordined Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Stow, Vt. Sermon by Rev. J. K. Converse.

Ordination!—At Lyndon, Vt. over the Congregational Church and Society, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1837, Rev. William Scales, Jr. Sermon by Rev. Chester Wright, of Hardwick.

On Wednesday, Dec. 6, Rev. James A. Smith, late of Great Falls, was installed at Glastenbury, Ct.

Great Fire in New Orleans .- The most destruc Great Fire in New Orleans.—The most destruc-tive configration that has ever visited New Orleans occurred on the 3d inst. The amount of property destroyed a estimated in the Bee at from one million to a million and a half of dollars. Three lives were last by the falling of a wall. It commenced at 10 o'clock in the evening, and raged till two the next morning, when the postscript to the Ficayune states it was in a great measure subdued. It originated in the warehouse of Fernanco & Parker, on Foul Leves. the warehouse of Ferguson & Parker, on Front Levee, the warehouse of Ferguson & Parker, on Front Leves, above Bienville street, and soon extended along the entire block of five story buildings to Old Levee, enveloping all the buildings from Bienville to Custom House street. Thence it crossed over to Old Levee, destroying buildings on both sides of the street. At 2 o'clock the four or five story buildings nearest the Custom House on Old Levee were alone left standing on that street. A large number were left uni jured on the Front Levee. Among the buildings d streyed is the office of the Louisians Advertiser. The whole number of buildings destroyed was 17; the aggregate loss was \$710,000; insurance \$470,000. Five lives were lost, viz: Mr. Van Pelt, Mr Jacobs, a lad named Sterling, and two slaves. A colored woman is also missing.

From the Niagara Frontier .- Our latest accounts are, that strenaous efforts were resolved on, by can-onading, &c. to dislodge the rebel party at Navy Is-land. One account, says, that the cannosming ac-rually commenced from Chippewa, on Sunday, and continued until it commenced raining, which, it is supposed, frustrated the intention of the Reyalists to

were burnt. Among them was a drug store kept by Mr. C. M. Mend. Two or three of the buildings belonged to Mr. Boynton, who was insured for about half the damage at the Manufacturers' Office. Mr. Monroe was insured at the Commonwealth. The fire is suppose to have been kindled by an incendinty, as no fire had been used in the barn for twenty-four

no fire had been used in the barn for twenty-four hours previous to its destruction.

The roof and chimnies of one of the buildings fell suddenly, and buried some individuals in the bricks and blazing timbers. Three have been dug out, two dead, and the third wounded. The two former are Mr. Henry H. Baker of this city, and a Mr. William Lurvy, formerly a member of hook and ladder Co. No. 2. of this city.

Bank Failure .- The Commonwealth Bank in this city, closed its doors on Friday morning; and the same day a joint committee of the Legislature was appointed to investigate its affairs. That committee appointed to investigate its amins. That communes is now daily in session, with closed doors, and will no doubt soon be ready to report. It is said that the late President, J. K. Simpson, Esq. decensed, and three or four other directors, were collectively debtors to the Institution to an amount larger than its capital, \$600,000. The Atlas says the amount of its circular than the control of the circulation on Saturday week, was \$236,000; and that the amount issued from that time to its stoppage,

The Middlesex Bank, at East Cambridge, stopped payment on Monday last.

The District of Columbia.-We learn from The District of Columbia.—We learn from the Washington papers, that at the request of a number of highly respectable citizens of that place, the Mayor of Georgetown, D. C. had called a public meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening last. The objects, to which the attention of the citizens is to be given, are declared in the call to be "the proposed legislation of Congress, in regard to our currency and banking institutions; the improper and wanton interference with our property and constitutional rights on the part of the people of some of the States, as evidenced by the petitions daily thrust upon Congress, seeking the abolition of slavery in the District; and finally to judge and determine the expediency, necessity, and importance of procuring a recession of the town, and a portion of Washington county named, to Maryland."

Good Example.—Handsome guide-boards been placed at every corner, in the town of Brain-tree, where the roads meet, with the distances and

directions distinctly marked, at an expense of about \$400. The blessing of travellers will rest upon that By the will of the late Caleb French, Esq. of Brain ree, proved since the demise of his widow, the Con-regational Church and society, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D. received in gregatio trust the sum of \$3000 for the support of the minis

y in that Society. By the will of the late Nath. Thaver, Esq. of Brain tree, the town receives a farm valued at \$3000, the annual proceeds of which are to be devoted to the support of Common Schools.

By the joint will of the wife of Nath. Thayer and its sister, Sarah Penniman, who died in Braintree on Vednesday, of last week, the church and society unfer the charge of the Rev. Lyman Matthews, received real estate to the value of \$3000, for the support of the Gospel in that parish.—Traveller.

Flour .- This article in the west seems now to g begging for purchasers. At Cinninati and Pitts-ourg, it is sinking rapidly towards \$5 a bbl; so we nope, with the cheapness of the staff of tife and the midness of the weather, and rather moderate price of anthracite, the suffering poor throughout the country will pass a comfortable winter.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. Henry T. T. Collier, to Miss Maria Louiss, Johnstian W. Lillier—Mr. John J. Browne, or the Emile W. Fleske, of thicty—Mr. Alexan to Miss Sarah Pratt—Mr. Ezza C. Andrews W. Nicholo—Mr. James Brown Nerrington, to bes Netcatf—Mr. William Hall, to Miss Mar oston, Mr. Luke W. Kendall, formerly of Fit

Mrs. Renewal Smith, to Miss Maria, o. Choly, Esq. choly, Esq. Rev. S. Harding, Mr. Adin Partridge, or Rev. S. the of Medway—Mr. Cyrus Be on, to Miss Aldgail Harding, of Medway—Mr. Cyrus Bul to Miss Edn Partridge, both of Medway. Antherst, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. Prof. Hitchcock James B. Hadley, of Amesbury, to Miss Louisa Cowles

In Elyria, Loraine Co. Ohio, on the little of Nov. by Rev

residence of Hon. B. Whitman, Mrs. —On Monday morning, after a lingering pins, 75—Mr. Laban Thaxter, 29. on Sunday evening, suddenly, Mrs. Suin this criv, seed 9s—On Monday morning, more personal schel Black, aged 9s—On Monday morning, matter, 29.

ses, Mr. John Huggins, 75—Mr. Laban Thayter, 29.

at East Cambridge, on Sonday evening, anddealy, Mrs. Sunt East Cambridge, on Sonday version, and the Sonday Mrs. Sonday, and Milton, I seed on the Sonday and affectionate futher, and a good citi.

In Milton, I seeder and affectionate futher, and a good citi.

ton, Mass. Jan. 11, Nathan

At market 425 Beef Cattle, 3150 Sheep, and 50 Swine.

at \$5 and 5 50.
—At retail, 9 for Sows, and 10 for Barrows.

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I N the Life of a Distressed Gentleman, by the author of "Tales and Sketches, such as they are."

If fortune wrap thee warm,
Then friends about thee swarm,
Like dies about a honey pot;
But if fortune frown
And cast the down,
Thou may sat lie, and rot.
For sale at CROCKER & BREWSTER'S, 47 Washington afreet.

A Love Token for Children.

ERIGNED for Sunday School Libraries, by the author of b. "Linwoods," "Live and Let Live," "Poor Rich Man," oc. dec. "There be things which are little upon earth, but they are exceeding wine." For sale at CROCKER & BREW. STER'S, 47 Washington street. Spelling and Reading Books, Cards, &c.

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from the youngest member of the 8chool to those more a
vanced: the questions, are designed to mad use and apply it
sentiments of the book, 3 cents, 3 si-i cents and 4 l-t cen

rem to vocace the questions, are designed to mini) as and apply the entiments of the book, B centre to the second of the book, B centre to the centre entiments of the book, B centre to the centre entiments of the book, B centre to the centre of the centre of the centre of the centre of the book, B centre of the book, B centre of the bible, with reference to chapter and verse, useful as rewards, and us a leason for each day, 50 cents, 50 cents and 53 cents per 1,000,—Picture Researd Pickets, with a hyme, each ticket has a picture, a passage of the Bible, with reference to chapter and verse, and one or two suitable verses of a hyme, so cents per 1,000, Boundoord, with a picture. Very appropriate as simple hymms for young children.

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Jan. 19. WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent Jan. S. S. Union.

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The back volumes, neatly bound, and forming an entertaining
and valuable little library, ware be had for 27 cents each.

Jan. 19. WM. 9. TAPPAN, Agent Am. 8. 5. Union.

West Newbury, Jan. 15, 1838. 2w. Administrator.

Path to Heaven.

A Sabbath Note Book, containing Minutes of Private, Fam-A Subbath Note could be abbath beaton, as a bound in ly and Public Worship, the Babbath Beaton, as a Subbath in the year. Also, Five Volumes of the Subbath School Visiter, bound in handsome cloth—price 50 cents per volume—each volume containing about 200 pages. Also for sale at the Depository, The Christian Professor Addressed, in a series of Counsels of Counsels

Y. City University. Wanderings and Adventures in the Interior of Southern Africa. By Andrew Steedman. Hinstrated with Lithographic ic and Wood eigravings. Two Volumess. Jan. 19. C. C. DEAN, Depositary.

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aps and Engravings. The Blind Girl, by Mrs. Embury.

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Vi. Washington street.

The Boston Almanac. R the year 1838. For sale by CROCKER & BREW. STER, 47 Washington street. Jan. 19.

ON Rev. Mr. Winslow's Thomas O'N Rev. Mr. Winslow's Thanksgiving Sermon. "80 I returned and considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun; and behold, the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of their oppressors there was power; but they had no comforter."—Ecct. 4; l. This day Published by WiIIPPLE AND DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

RIPLEY'S NOTES, VOL. 2.

TENDER'S NOTES, VOL. 2.

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We do not hesitate to say, that this treatise

and we approve most of its positions."—Christian Review.
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CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'R NEMBER.—Bunker
Little Book of the Boston of the B

THE TOMB OF BRAINERD .- The Tomb of

corners, to obtain pieces as mementos of the tomb. Rev. David Brainerd was born in 1718,

MINISTER'S ATTENTION TO CHILDREN,-"Mr.

PUNCTUALITY.-A punctual man is rarely

that, he will find himself at the bottom of a

In my pursuits of whatever kind, let this

come to my mind, "How much shall I value this on my death bed?"—Pres. Edwards.

LEGISLATIVE CHAPLAINS,-The Legislature of

How shall be communicate knowledge with his lips, who bath not a treasure of it in his mind?—Gelling.

The husbandman doth not more constantly

go forth with his spade, to perform his daily la-bor in the field, than the minister is to go and dig in the mine of Scripture.—Gurnall.

Let your constant aim be to humble the sin-

ner, to exalt the Saviour, and to promote holi-

Have blank books, in which note with your pen, the notable things which you meet with in reading.—C. Mather.

The spirit of our ministry is a spirit of sepa-

ration from the world; of prayer, of labor, of zeal, of knowledge, of picty.—Massilon.

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as an idle minister?-Cecil.

life. - Visiter.

From the Christian Intelligences HYMN FOR NEW YEAR.

Eternal God! the op'ning year
Proclaims thy wond'rous power;
'Tis by thy grace that we are here
To thank thee at this hour.
This day demands a cheerful song—
That we are spared by thee— For thou alone, can'st life prolong, Or save from misery.

And shall our tongues forbear to own The goodness of our God? Who gave to us His blessed Son, And saves us by His Blood? And saves us by His Blood?
Shall we forget thy blessings Lord?
Unthankful pass them by?—
Oh no! we will thy grace record,
The watchings of thine eye.
Dear Saviour! we thy Love will own
Which check'd our wand'ring feet;
And led them to thy gracious throne,
Where Truth and Mercy meet. Thy Servants, and thy grace— hey lead our inexperienced Youth

We bless thee, for thy word of Truth, Thy Servants, and thy grace.
They lead our inexperienced Youth
To Honor's peaceful ways.
May Wisdom guide us from the skies—
Let Virtue, Faith, and Love
Cement our hearts by sacred ties,
And keep us, leat we rove.
And when we close life's ending year. we close life's ending year,

Oh let a Heav'nly ray seflect a light when Death is near, And lead to endless day. January, 1838.

Discussion.

For the Boston Recorder.

A LETTER TO MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

Fathers and Brothers,-It is with feelings interest for our common country and our be-loved Zion, such as I never felt before, that I now attempt to address you. I mourn over my incompetency to do adequate justice to the subjects which are pressing upon my mind, and to speak in the best manner to my superiors and my seniors in the sacred office. It may seem like arrogance in one so little known to the Christian public, to attempt to give counsel to his brethren and fathers; but if they could look into my heart, they would see that I am deep-ly burdened with a sense of past defects and present unworthiness; that instead of dictating to my brethren, I would willingly sit at their feet to receive instruction; and that it is a strong conviction of duty, from which I dare not turn

away, that induces me to write.

There are many causes of alarm both as it respects the nation, and the church of Christ in this land. Our Presbyterian brethren, whom we have always loved and still love, are divided; and what will be the result of such a division in one of the larger tribes of our Israel, we know not: but our Saviour has told us that " a bouse divided against itself cannot stand." Truth is never to be abandoned, but has not sin been committed, and Jesus Christ been wounded in the house of his friends, in the controversy between Old School and New? But I pass these tween Old School and New? But I pass these topics, simply glancing at them as causes of humiliation, and come directly to the subject, which most of all presses upon my mind at the present time. It is Slavery. On this subject there is in the great community, a kind of feverish excitability. It is a fact well known, which most of all presses upon my mind at the present time. It is Slavery. On this subject there is in the great community, a kind of feverish excitability. It is a fact well known, that some worthy men, who are calm on other subjects, become empassioned when this is in-troduced. This excitability is not peculiar to one party, but pertains in a greater or less de-gree to all parties.

gree to all parties.

The country has approached, or is rapidly approaching, a crisis of fearful and tremendous interest. What the final result will be, is known only to Him " who seeth the end from beginning." It may be like a disease, the beginning." It may be like a disease, which in its progress destroys some chronic complaint, and leaves the patient with his constitution unimpaired, and his general health amended. It may be a relief and salvation to our country, and joy and gladness to the world. Or it may be division, disunion, violence, bloodshed, war, civil and servile. That as a nation we are very wicked, and deserve to be punished with some, or all, of God's great judgments, war, famine, pestilence, earthquakes, who can doubt? We have oppressed and crushed our red brethren and our African brethren; to a great extent we are a Sabbath brethren; to a great extent we are a Sabbath breaking community; and how far the nation is responsible for the violence and blood-shed of mobs, God knoweth, and time may reveal.

It appears very plain, that the forbearance and wisdom and piety of the church, and first of all of the Christian ministry, should at this time be brought into requisition; should, (pardon a military phrase) now be called into the field. Or to change our position from the land to the ocean, the national ship must be deeply laden with ballast, or with her many sails out-spread, the winds and waves and mighty storms of the great deep will make her a

wreck. There is a large portion of the community, and among them many ministers of the gospel, who have partially withdrawn from the conflict of the public mind respecting slavery. They of the country, they could do but little for the benefit of the slave, and that by an indiscreet interference they might render his lot worse; they have seen that Anti-slavery, perhaps unavoidably, was assuming a strong political character; they knew well, that as sinners were specially and dying around them, they had a perishing and dying around them, they had a great many home duties to perform, which they could not neglect, or if they did neglect them, it was at the peril of their souls; and they have believed, that if one sinner were truly converted to God, something was done toward the salvation of the country. They have remembered what God said to Israel in a day of trouble, that "the prudent shall keep silence in that time, for it is an evil time:" that, Christ's "kingdom is not of this world," and that He and His anostles most carefully avoid, the owner they correspond to the other of this fair land, to arrest that the and His anostles most carefully avoid. ourselves, to sunder the ties and bonds, and to the first that, then, for it is an evil times, then, and that He and His apostles most carefully avoided any interference with the political institutions of the unations and kingdoms of the world. They have been afriad, that the present constitutions of the unations and kingdoms of the world. They have been afriad, that the present constitutions of the unition of the unition, and in a train of wors, which no one can at presentfully appreciate; and that while the condition highly appreciate; and that while the condition highly appreciate; and that while the condition highly appreciate; and that while the conversion, that the gospel is the great and only remedy for the moral mandless of men, for slavery as well as others; and that unless the gospel go first, and as a means of reform be supremely relied on, all other efforts must prove ineffectual. They may change the forms and circumstances of well, but easanct removes the thing itself. Now and the would of the moral mandless of men, for slavery as well as others; and that unless the gospel of and lead in a century. There is moral insanity in the mind of him who would hurry his fellow as a means of reform be supremely relied on, all other efforts must prove ineffectual. They may change the forms and circumstances of well, but easanct remove the thing itself. Now and the condition of the present agitating conflict of opinion on the subject of American slavery?

There is another portion of the community, who within a few years past, have, in the providence of God, been called to examine the subject of allowers. The more they have examined, the greater and more aggravated has the evil appeared; and they have been opposite the present agitating conflict of opinion on the subject of allowers. The providence of God, been called to examine the subject of allowers, the providenc

a change in the views and feelings of the great community, that a corrected public opinion would remove the dreadful evil from the land, would proclaim a Jubilee to two and a half millions of our fellow countrymen, and thus open a wide and effectual door for their improvement and elevation, for the spread of the gospel among them. To effect this great and laudable purpose, they have resorted to the ordinary-methods of communicating their views to the public, voluntary association, and the et ecteras, and they have assumed the name of Abolitionists. They have grappled with a monster; and they seem conscious, that, though it may be perilous to hold on, it will be death to let go. In this struggle, they wonder why every man, especially every good man, does not come to their help. Now whatever may be their defects or their errors, I think it must be admitted by candid men, that they have in the main, borne a righteous testimony against slavery, a testimony essentially agreeing with the Scriptures; and that some of them have because this testimony against slavery, against mobs. be admitted by candid men, that they have in the main, borne a righteous testimony against slavery, a testimony essentially agreeing with the Scriptures; and that some of them have the Scriptures; and that some or them have borne this testimony in circumstances of great self-denial. They believe that slavery is sin in all circumstances whatsoever, and of course should be immediately forsaken. Now is it strange that Abolitionists, entertaining these and similar views, should do, as they have done? Moreover they feel that their cause is now year, much identified with freedom of

now very much identified with freedom of speech and of the press. In these great classes, in a connexion more or less intimate, are found men of restless, reckless spirit, fearfully imprudent; men who would injure any cause which they might choose to espouse. Neither class ought to be

reckless spirit, fearfully imprudent; men who would injure any cause which they might choose to espouse. Neither class ought to be considered as altogether responsible for the conduct of such men, because it is regretted by the wiser and better part of all parties.

In the views entertained in these great classes respecting the sin and evil of slavery, there is little or no discrepancy; but they differ respecting the way and manner of its removal. Abolitionists with entire sincerity of purpose choose to hear testimony against slavery and labor for its removal, chiefly through the medium of voluntary associations. Others with equal sincerity, and acting in view of reasons of great weight in their minds, cannot with free conscience join such associated and unassociated. Both are conscientious, and why should they condemn or censure each other? should they condemn or censure each other? "Why dost thou judge thy brother? Or why dost thou set at nought thy brother? For we dost from set at nought thy brother? For we must all appear at the judgment seat of Christ." What is dearer than liberty of conscience? Let us enlighten our fellow men, if we can; but that must be a bad spirit, which, to accomplish any purpose whatsoever, would press another's

And now what shall be done? Sudden And now what shall be done? Sudden changes are not to be expected in either class. If a right spirit pervade both classes, they may correct each other's errors, and in the most essential things co-operate. They ought certainly to beware of dealing out indiscriminate central the contract of the contrac ly to beware of dealing out indiscriminate cen-sures. If we condemn either class as a whole, or their measures as a whole, we shall un-doubtedly condemn much that is good. If by impeachment of motives or otherwise we ac-cuse our brethren wrongfully, we sin against God, we wound our Suviour. We cannot ra-tionally expect that God will bless and succeed our efforts for the removal of slavery or any otherwise will subseque a stripe in a size.

eth not the righteousness of God. The servant of the Lord must not strive, but be gentle unto all men. The wisdom which is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle and easy to be entreated."

I have been grieved of late to see very frequent allusions in the newspapers and in speeches to the courage of our revolutionary fathers, to the spirit of '76. No man probably reveres the memory of the revolutionary patriots more than I do. My ancestors flew to arms and did their part toward achieving the independence of the country. But the spirit of '76, was a spirit of war; if proper to cherish it then, it does not follow that it would be right now. If it exist, against whom would it be now. If it exist, against whom would it be cherished? Against our brethren and fellow citizens. And would war calighten their minds, correct their errors, amend their lives? It is a war spirit that creates war. Let the spirit of war pervade the country, and there would be no want of grievances between the North and the South, the East and the West,

North and the South, the East and the West, Anti-slavery men and pro-slavery men, black and white. A war having reference in some way to slavery would undoubtedly arm the colored population of the land; and the poor Indians oppressed and trodden down as they have been, with their 45,000 warriors on our Western and South Western borders, would probably think it right and proper for them to have a hand in the game. The war spirit, which like a few angry specks in the horizon, is beginhave a hand in the game. The war spirit, which like a few angry specks in the horizon, is hegin-ning to show itself, is not the spirit of Christ; not from above, but from beneath. A war! for what To abolish slavery! There is not a rue hearted Christian nor virtuous citizen in the land, that desires it. There is "a more excelheat way." A war to abolish slavery? And many poor slaves would perish in the storm; nor is there a shadow of evidence that the conve thought, that in the present agitated state dition of the survivors would be bettered. A

this, it was stolen or lost, and for many years, the tomb lay without any inscription. Subsequently, a lady related to Brainerd, was on a visit to this town, and finding its neglected state, had it repaired, and the present tablet placed upon the surface of the Monument.—The devotees who visit it are making serious inroads upon this marble slab, knocking off the sorpers to obtain pieces as mementos of the faithfultestimony against slavery, against mobs and in favor of lawful freedom, it would ten to shield those who are hated for unpopular opinions, and would be a voice which our Christian brethren at the South ought to hear. They would understand that, whatever discrepancies of opinion there might be at the North, we were all of one mind respecting the sin and danger of slavery. If the ministers of Christ in this land were right on this subject, might we not hope for relief at no distant day; might we not confidently expect that the Lord would calm the angry elements of thought and passion, lengthen out our tranquillity, and grant that "there may be peace and truth in our day?" tian brethren at the South ought to hear. The

Brethren, let us pray for wisdom; we need it in such a day as this, "If any man lack wis-dom, let him ask of God." When does a ship Minister's Attention to Children,-"Mr. L. little James will never forget you as long as he lives. He often says, "Mother, the minister when he was going out of meeting, put his hand on my head?" And what minister will not take the trouble to put his hand on the head of a child, to gain a warm and permanent place in that child's young heart? These apparently trifling attentions may procure the minister many a true friend, to stand by him in the hour of adversity and in the decline of life.—Visiter. dom, let him ask of God." When does a ship need a skifful pilate, if not in a storm amidst rocks and quicksands, when every succeeding wave threatens to swallow her up? When does the patient need a careful physician, if not, when his case is fearfully critical? If men will not learn wisdom, if they will be imprudent, passionate, careless or reckless in their sayings and doings, they may have the dreadful pre-eminence of bringing down ruin upon their country. But if the wisdom and piety in the land will now speak and act as they ought, we shall in all probability be carried safely through the present crisis. If not, God will be righteous in the judgments which He may execute. very poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently set-tled, and be never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected, ruin credit, and when a man has lost He may execute.

After all, I am inclined to say in the lan-

After all, I am inclined to say in the language of the first Roman Emperor, "Nil Desperandum."

I beg leave to suggest to my brethren, the idea of a Concert of Prayer for our country, and would mention the last Monday evening in each month. I know that this evening is devoted by one Abalitation is brethen. devoted, by our Abolitionist brethren, to prayer for the slave. Perhaps it would be agreeable to them to observe the concert as a season of prayer for 15,000,000, including and especially remembering them that are in bonds. Those who have not observed that concert, can, if agreeable, observe the evening as a senson of prayer for our common country. But why so many concerts? It is sufficient to en-quire in reply, "is there not a cause?" An', "let the priests, the ministers of the Lord,

"let the priests, the ministers of the Lord, weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach."

So far as I know my heart, I have written in the spirit of Christian love to all men, bond and free, associated and unassociated; and as I must bear the entire responsibility of this letter in the great day of final account and for-

ever, I deem it proper to affix my name.

And now with very great respect and love for my fathers and brethren in the ministry, I subscribe myself their brother "in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ," desirous of a

remembrance in their prayers.

Daniel O. Morton. Winchendon, Mass. Jan. 5, 1838.

Miscellany.

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF CHRIST .- Though THE RIGHTSOUSNESS OF CHRIST,—Though it is the death of Christ by which I believe my sins are pardoned, yet it is the life of Christ by which I believe my person is accepted. His passion God accounts as suffered by me, and therefore I shall not die for sin: his obedience God accounts as performed by me, and therefore I shall live with him.—Not as if I believed the Christ was formed by the discounts of the control of the con ed that Christ so performed abedience for me that I might be discharged from my duty to him, but only that I should not be condemned God, in not discharging my duty to him in so strict a manner as is required. I believe the active obedience of Christ will stand me in no stead, unless I endeavor after sincere obedience in time own person; his active as well as his passive obedience being imputed unto none but only to such as apply it to themselves none but only to such as apply it to themselves by faith in Christ will certainly put such as are possessed of it upon obedience unto God. This, therefore, is the righteousness and the manner of that justification whereby I hope to stand before the judgment seat of God; even by God's imputing my sins to Christ, and Christ's righteousness to me; looking upon me as one not to be punished for my sins, because Christ has suffered, but to be received into the joys of glory, because Christ hath performed , because obedience for me, and does through grace impute it to me .- Bishop Beveridge.

Religious Decision.—And what is courage of the established Christian? haughty indifference to the feelings of others n ostentatious independence that erects itself a contempt of obligations, human and divine? in contempt of obligations, human and divine? It is the dignity of religious principle which, in the eye of a good man, sinks all other objects into insignificance compared with his duty to God. In things indifferent he walks with the world.—No studied preciseness in trifles marks his character. But does he come to a point where conscience doubts whether an action is right. There he stops and considers. Does he clearly see that action to be wrong? There he stops and stands. Urge him to go on—entice him—threnten him—there he stands inflexible; and if the case requires it, stands against an opposing world.—Dr. Porter.

THE FOUR PISTAREENS;

The Tomb of Brainerd.—The Tomb of Brainerd, in the burying ground in this town, is annually visited by a large number of strangers. It is situated on the right hand side of the farthest extremity of the Avenue, leading from the entrance in the old yard. A large, heavy slab of red sandstone, with a marble tablet on its surface, is erected over the grave. The old tablet, we are informed, was removed during the revolutionary war. It was embedded in lead, which was wanted in those days, for less pacific purposes. In consequence of this, it was stolen or lost, and for many years, the tomb lay without any inscription. Subsequently, a lady related to Brainerd, was on a OR: Bonesty is the Best Policy. An interesting story of John Bouton, showing the importance of forming good habits white young, and the danger of taking the first step in sin. Orumented with engravings. The Commandments, and explaining their meaning. My Picture Book; with engravings and appropriate texts of Scripture, designed for small children. Just published and for sale at the Derostrony, No. 22 Court STREET.

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corners, to obtain pieces as mementos of the tomb. Rev. David Brainerd was born in 1718, in Haddam, Conn. He was an eminent and devoted minister among the Indians. He spent the vigor of his life among the tribes in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and died at the house of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, in this town, in October, 1747, then standing on the spot now covered by the dwelling house of J. D. Whitney, Esq., in King street. His tombstone bears the following inscription—
"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. David Brainers, a faithful and laborious missionary to the Stockbridge, the Delawares, and the Susquehanna tribe of Indians, who died in this town, Oct. 10, 1747, aged 30."

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Orders may be addressed to the Poblishes M. Lee. N. York are returning to the good old customs of their fathers, from which the spirit of Locofocoism had enticed them away. In both the Senate and House of Assembly, last week, resolutions were passed to open the meetings of the Legislature duity with pray-er, and to employ in rotation the several clergymen in Albany for that purpose. GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS. NO. XIII. Selected for the Boston Recorder, What man on earth is so pernicious a drone

Orders may be addressed to the Publishers, Mr. John Dorn, Beliast, Me., or to NOYES P. HAWES, Dec. 22, 1837. 6w. No 75 Carnhill, Roston, Mass.

Recommendations of EMERSON'S WATTS ON THE MIND. POR Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington street.

rom a minister in the neighborhood of Ruston, addresse to the Editor of the Christian Watchen From a minister in the neighborhood of Baston, addressed to the Edition of the Christian Walchman.

Mr. Editor, all saw sometime since is your paper, the high encountom upon the showe work, by Rev. Jusciph Encesson. It reminded me, as indeed I have often been reminded, of the influence which that book had on my own mind about the time I professed religion.

I then resided in Providence, R. I. The pions, Inmented C. G. Babook, who afterwards preached awhile at New Bedford, and died at Colebrook, Comm. 1817. Wos then in College. Having some difficulties to struggle with in acquiring an education, he availed himself of a little leisure to obtain subscribers for, or in some way to circulare, Watts on the Mind. He called at my place of business, and on the recommendation of a Christian friend, I took the hook, and immediately after, devoted some time to the study of the III have exiled to form a just estimate of the mind as something to be used and improved in great and valuable purposes, and if I have failed to read it, there was a change in my habits of reading and thinking. I saw that I had has much processes, and if I have failed to use rare and improve in time, to two own mind needing, it is because I have nated to improve my own mind needing, it is because I have nated to improve the time, however, that I hopan to read it, there was a change in my habits of reading and thinking. I saw that I had has much processes, and if I have paid to read it, there was a change in my habits of reading and thinking. I saw that I had hast much processes, and if I have been devoted to profitable reading without intertering with my secular engagements, and probably would have been devoted to profitable reading the form of the reading that work, I left a desire to the form piece.

I could wish, sir, that many young men like the pions Balaccak would take it noon the measure of the complex. m reading.—C. Mather.

Let usefulness, usefulness to the souls of men, be your grand and perpetual aim.

[Dr. II. F. Burder.

Christian pastors should retain the character, and cherish the spirit and habits of a student, when the name is laid aside.

The spirit of the spirit and spide.

Knowledge, you must remember, is the fruit of patient observation and study, not of sponaneous growth.—Leifchild. taneous growth.—Leifchild.

Keep not your religion for the pulpit: have it at heart and at hand, at dinner and at tea, and let every occurrence furnish you with a subject for spiritual improvement.

[Cor. Winter.]

There is nothing out of heaven, next to Christ, dearer to me than my ministry.

ILLINOIS IN 1837.

A SKETCH descriptive of the situation, boundaries, face of the connert, prominent districts, practices, risere, nithernals, animals, agricultural productions, public loads, and the contract processors and the contract processors of the country, provincent districts, practices, and the contract processors and the contract processors and the contract processors of the country, provincent districts, practices, and the contract processors and the contract pro

NEW LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.

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for the use of Seconds and Colleges; by Prof. E. A. Andrews,
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do. by Prof. E. A. Andrews.
This Grammar has already been introduced into many
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Waiterville, Wesleyan University, and most of the other
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Andrews.

If The editor of the American Biblical Repository, in peaking of the series of books, consisting of The Grammar, The First Lessons, The Reader, and The Escreties, remarks, "The four books well furnish a series of elementary publications for the study of Lajin altogether in divance of anything which has hitherto appeared, either in this country or to England." Sw. Jan. 5

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—The Lottery Prize—Pacts designed for S. School
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